

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

ASTHMA CURE FREE.

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.
Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



There is nothing like Asthmalene, it brings instant relief, even in the most severe cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received to good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with purrle sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I dispaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but to my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler.

Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel.

New York, Jan. 3, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.,
Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is, astonishing and wonderful.

Very truly yours,
REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am over grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

S. RAPHAEL,

67 East 129th st., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO. 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

Sold by All Druggists.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.—This is a new advertising department of the COMMERCIAL for advertising Business Opportunities, Investments, Capital Wanted, etc., from all parts of the United States. They give excellent returns because of the National circulation of the paper and its substantial readers.

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The New York Commercial is issued "Every Business Morning" and the Subscription Price is \$5.00 a year in advance—50 cents a month. Will send as Trial for 3 MONTHS for \$1.00 if you RETURN THIS COUPON.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., 396 Broadway, NEW YORK.

IN THE SENATE

Tillman And McLaurin Not Allowed To Vote.

Philippine Tariff Bill Passed By A Strictly Party Vote.

Senators McComas And Wellington Become Involved In A Controversy.

Washington, Feb. 24.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate the senate, shortly after seven o'clock this evening, passed the Philippine tariff bill by a strictly party vote, 46-26. Senators Tillman and McLaurin were not allowed to vote, being declared to be in contempt. The question as to their right to vote on the measure precipitated a sharp debate in which the democrats contended vigorously of the right of these two senators. The republicans, however, held that the two senators could not participate until purged of contempt. President Frye decided against the South Carolina representatives and his decision was sustained. During the debate Senators McComas and Wellington of Maryland became involved in the controversy during which the latter declared that if Mr. McComas would make his statements outside the third house he would brand them as a malicious falsehood. He was immediately called to order and made to resume his seat amid great excitement.

VISITS THE CAPITOL.

Prince Henry Sees The House and Senate In Session.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The visit of Prince Henry to the capitol this afternoon must have been a gratifying experience to the royal visitor on account of the warm reception he received at both house and senate, and an interesting experience as well. The prince not only saw the houses of the American parliament at work, but in the senate he witnessed one of those intensely dramatic moments which occur in that body occasionally.

THE PRESIDENT STARTS FOR NEW YORK.

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Roosevelt and party left Washington shortly before midnight for New York to witness the launching of the yacht Meteor, built for the emperor of Germany, tomorrow. The president's train pulled out of the station a few minutes before that occupied by Prince Henry.

Reaches Baltimore At 1:10 a. m. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 25.—The train of President Roosevelt passed through here at 1:10 a. m. Prince Henry's train passed through at 1:12.

LAW TESTED IN CONCORD.

Concord, Feb. 24.—The legality under the state prohibitory law of beers containing a small percentage of alcohol was tested in the local police court here today when the proprietor of a local hotel was arraigned for selling malt liquor. The beer was analyzed and showed a percentage of alcohol of 1.96. Judge Fletcher ruled that the respondent was not guilty as the state had not proven the sale of malt liquor and ordered the hotel man discharged.

THE PRESIDENT IS PRESENTED SOME PRESENTS.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Before the dinner at the White House tonight the president was presented with a large pastel portrait of Prince Henry in naval attire, a statuette of the emperor of Germany and an autograph naval scale prepared by the emperor.

THE BRIGANDS ESCORTED THEM.

London, Feb. 25.—A despatch dated Salonika, from the correspondent of the Daily Graphic, says that the brigands escorted Miss Stone and Madame Tsika to the outskirts of the village of Kharddousur and then told them that they were free.

STORM COMING UP THE COAST.

Boston, Feb. 24.—Storm warning signals were ordered bulletined at ten o'clock this evening. A storm of considerable intensity is hovering over central Georgia and travelling north-east at a lively gait.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each 10c. 25c.

FIFTY YEARS IN ONE PULPIT.
Dr. Robie of Greenland Is With His First Charge.

The Rev. Edward Robie, D. D., of Greenland, will today, Tuesday, observe the fiftieth anniversary of his service as pastor of the Congregational church of that town, and the occasion will be duly celebrated by the members of his parish, assisted by the Pascataqua Congregational club, of which Mr. Robie has been for almost half a century a member. The arrangements are in the hands of the Rev. George Hall of Dover and the Rev. L. H. Thayer of this city.

Dr. Robie is not only the oldest Congregational minister in this state in years of service for one church, but his record is probably not equaled in any other denomination.

He is the eldest son of Thomas S. and Clarissa Adams Robie, and he was born in Gorham, Me., April 5, 1821. He attended Gorham academy and graduated in 1836. He then entered Bowdoin college, and graduated with high honors in 1840. He then attended the Andover Theological seminary for three years. From there he went to Germany, where he studied at the University of Halle for two years, going then to Berlin, where he remained six months.

In the winter of 1846 he returned to this country, and became teacher of ancient and modern languages in Gorham academy. This position he held for two years, when he went to Andover seminary, where he was assistant teacher in Hebrew and librarian for three years. At the conclusion of his school work he was ordained, and a year later he took charge of his only pastorate, that in Greenland. That was Feb. 25, 1852, and this pastorate he will retain until the last summons.

In the fall of 1852 he married Miss Susan P. Jameson, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Jameson of Durham, who was a recent member of the faculty, taking a great interest in church work. She was the first president of the Woman's Board of Missions. She died Jan. 12, 1878.

In 1876 Dr. Robie received the degree of D. D. from Dartmouth. While never very strong, he has always had good health, and today seems as young and as active as many of the younger members of his flock. He is loved and respected by all of the people of Greenland, irrespective of creed.

During his fifty years' pastorate he has officiated at 460 funerals and married 153 couples. In that time the population of the town has increased over one hundred.

The church over which he presides was organized in 1706, a few months after the settlement of the town, and the present structure was built in 1756, renovated in 1831 and again in 1881.

In its long history it has had only nine pastors. The first, William Allen, preached there for forty-nine years. The second was the Rev. Samuel McClintock, who was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army and present at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was the pastor for forty-eight years. The other pastors were the Rev. James A. Noel, for three years; the Rev. Ephraim Abbott, for fifteen years; the Rev. Samuel Clarke, for eighteen years; the Rev. Edwin Holt, for three years, and then came the present pastor.

WYLD SURRENDERS.

The Robber of The Birmingham Firm of Walsh & Co. Gives Himself Up in New York City.

New York, Feb. 24.—William Wyld, a young Englishman, arrived here on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and a few hours after landing gave himself up to the police, saying that he had robbed the Birmingham, England, firm of Walsh, Leavitt & Co. of jewelry valued at \$5,000. After the robbery he fled to London and then to this country. When searched he had in his clothes thirteen large diamond rings, some other jewelry and \$251 in American money, besides a few coverings. He declared his loneliness on finding himself in America depressed him so that he thought the best thing to do was to give himself up.

WEST QUITS IN THE SECOND ROUND.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24.—At the Pennsylvania Athletic club tonight young Peter Jackson and Tom West of New York were to have fought six rounds, but West quit in the second after receiving severe punishment.

THE KYANIZING WORK.

Few of our citizens know what a large amount of business is done at what is known as the Kyanizing works, or where they are situated. About twenty years ago they were instituted by the eastern railroad on Noble's island and were run for a number of years when they were leased to Lowell parties who are still running them. All kinds of lumber is kyanized by them which process makes it fire proof and also preserves it from rot, etc. Mr. Charles Roberts has charge and employs from fifteen to twenty men all the time.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The ward one republican committee held a meeting on Monday evening and organized. Matters were talked over but no action was taken about candidates.

ROW BOAT TRANSPORTATION

How The Navy Yard Employees Used To Be Conveyed.

Great Rivalry Prevailed Among The Different Boat Crews.

Racing Always Done on the Return Trip From The Navy Yard.

L. P. Miller in his Sunday correspondence to the Boston Globe has the following interesting account of the old time method of transporting the navy yard men to and from this city:

During the last two years of the civil war there were over 3000 men employed at the yard and there were between 150 and 2000 there two years after the war was over. Of these all but a few hundreds lived in this city, and pulled to the yard in the morning and back again at night, in boats of all sorts and sizes—skiffs and dories, carrying but one or two men each, whaleboats and seine boats, commandeered government boats, pulling from six to twelve or fourteen oars, and carrying thirty or more persons, each, and a few big boats built especially for the purpose, several of which carried fifty men each.

Altogether a fleet of between three hundred and four hundred boats of all kinds was required to transport the small army of workmen over the river, and some of the men employed at the yard at that time and now living consider even the latter number as being placed too low.

There were two classes of men who went in these boats, "rowers" and "sitters." The sitters paid \$1 a month for transportation; the rowers in the big boats paid nothing, their labor being considered an equivalent.

There was never any racing across the river in the morning on the way to the yard, but when the knock-off bell sounded in the evening, there would be a wild rush for the boats, and soon anywhere from two hundred to three hundred of them could be seen racing across toward the city. Beside the general race—the attempt to be first across—there would be scores of sub-races all through the fleet, and nearly every big boat had some especial rival that was always especially looked after.

It was almost as satisfactory to get away from the yard ahead of a rival as to beat her in rowing, and there was no boat so slow but what some other boat was nearly as slow, and the rivalry between these would run as high as between the biggest and swiftest of the 12-oared boats.

And there was no selling out in the races. With oars and hats off, the rowers in the rival boats would throw every pound of weight and strength on their oars, and with as much zeal and enthusiasm as was ever displayed by a crew in any variety or professional race; and victory, if only for once, and after a score of defeats, over a rival boat, was the occasion of much hilarity and not a little "chaff" on the part of the victors. Pretty warm language not infrequently resulted, but nothing serious in the way of a fight is on record as having ever occurred between any of the rival boat's crews.

Nor did any serious accident ever occur in the scramble across the river, although collisions not infrequently resulted, particularly at Padger's island points, where boats bound for the North End would hug the shore when the tide was running down, to take advantage of the eddy, and sometimes two that had got foul would be run into by others that were following close astern, until a dozen or more of them would be snarled up together, but they always got across all right in the end.

Some of the big boats were built especially for racing, and carried no sitters; in these the rowers paid their full dollar a month, the glory of belonging to a crack boat being considered sufficient pay for the labor performed.

Two famous boats of this class were the Skeladdle, a 16-oared boat, and the Joe Hooker, a still larger one, which is said by some of the old hands to have been the champion of the river. Another was the Klu-Klux, built shortly after the close of the war, whose skipper, the forenoon of the first day his boat arrived at the yard, was called up before the commandant, who wanted to know what he meant by naming his boat after that murderous organization. How the matter was settled, or whether the boat's name was changed or the skipper retained on the yard force, cannot be stated here.

For years after the war, every pleasant afternoon in summer hundreds of ladies and gentlemen and swarms of children could be seen along the wharves waiting "to see the boats come over." It was easy to tell when the bell rang at the yard, even though its tones were not heard, by the scurrying of men about the yard.

In a few minutes the leading boats would appear, and the subdued sound of many voices would reach the ear. Then the whole fleet would come into view, every oarsman pulling as though victory depended on his individual exertions, and the sitters of each boat cheering on their own crew and scolding at the others, the scene being one

of the most intense rivalry, animation and uproar. Then the victors shot triumphantly into their respective docks followed more soberly by the defeated ones, who tried to look as though they had not been racing at all, and the race was over for that day.

There was partisanship and excitement among the spectators at the wharves, almost as intense as among the boatmen; and ladies and gentlemen who did not know a soul on the river or whom any of the boats belonged to, would single out some one to favor, just as men at a dog fight sympathize with one or the other of the combatants without knowing which was the aggressor or to whom either dog belongs. There is some sporting blood in nearly every person's veins.

There were few interruptions by steamboat in those days, the first tow-boat ever owned on the river, the Clara Bateman, now a wreck lying on the mud bottom inside of the Noble's island bridge, did not come here until 1870, and the first steamer put on the river to run regular trips between this city and Kittery was not put on until 1879.

As the number of workmen at the yard was cut down and the number carried by the steamers increased, the number of boats rapidly fell off, and the racing from the yard soon ceased. But those races, when at their height, were such as were probably never seen before, here or anywhere else, and such as will never be seen again.

THERE WILL BE NO SPLIT.

The democrats are gathering a few crumbs of comfort over rumored factional fights among the republicans in one of the wards. If any difference exist in any ward our friends, the enemy, may rest assured that it will be fought out in the caucuses and on election day all will be found united, with coats off, working for the success of the party. When good men are so plentiful in a party it may be a little hard to decide on who shall run, for other, but when once that decision is made, every republican puts his shoulder to the wheel and roars hard for the ticket. The mayoralty and different ward caucuses will be held this week and by Saturday night there will be nominated a ticket from mayor down to common councilmen that will command the respect of every intelligent voter in the city.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church are to meet to sew on Wednesday afternoon, and also to make preparations for their Easter sale which will be held in Philbrick hall the latter part of March.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE COCHECO.

Dover Commercial Club To Send A Delegation To Washington.

Dover, Feb. 24.—The Commercial club, in its strenuous efforts to enhance the commercial facilities of this city, as well as to promote its industrial development, has decided to send a delegation to Washington this week to lay before the river and harbor committee in congress the pressing need of improvement of the Cochecho river channel, and to secure a liberal appropriation in the river and harbor bill for this purpose. The delegation will leave today, Tuesday, it is said. Nothing has been done by the government toward deepening the river channel for several years. The principal work in recent years was done in the middle of the 90s, when the channel was deepened and widened so as to afford safe passage of vessels of medium tonnage. The contract required a minimum depth of seven feet at low water. The greater part of the appropriation for this work had been exhausted, and the work was nearly completed when the record breaking flood of March, 1896, came and left in the channel deep deposits of mud and other debris, including portions of bridges, buildings, trees, etc., nearly all of which proved to be dangerous obstructions to navigation. Some were removed, but the channel has since been gradually filling up and has become inadequate to the growing needs of local commerce. What is especially needed now is a channel from twelve to fifteen feet deep at low water, so as to avoid the expensive system of lightering, and also to allow larger vessels to come to this city. Government engineers have always reported in favor of improving the Cochecho river channel, but it has been difficult to secure the needed appropriation. Wallace D. Lovell, the electric railroad magnate, has enlisted his services in the endeavor to secure this aid from the government, which he regards as very essential for Dover. He has gone to Washington in advance of the committee, and will, it is understood, do what he can toward securing the desired appropriation. Postmaster Welch will probably be one of those to go from here, and will have as an important mission that of bringing to the attention of the congressional committee on public buildings the need of a government building in this city, for which a bill has already been introduced.

See the great production Way Down East.

In Case of Fire

a house covered with MF Roofing Tin is safe from the dangers of flying sparks and brands. Shingles invite conflagration; slate and tile add the danger of crushing weight when the walls weaken; MF tin affords complete protection and a light-weight covering to the house—and it lasts much longer than any other form of roofing.

MF Roofing Tin

is made by the old-style hand process; has the heaviest and richest coating of pure tin and new lead, by means of clarified Legos palm oil. MF roofing has lasted 50 years on many houses—will keep your house sound 50 years.

This MF trade mark is stamped on every sheet of the genuine. Ask your roofer for MF—or write (W.C. CRONMEYER, Agent, to 1 Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh, for illustrated book on roofs and roofing.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, Battery Park, New York.

CANVAS LEGGINGS

FOR SPORTSMEN'S USE.

Sizes for Boys and Men. Prices Extremely Low.

A.P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

FORMALLY WELCOMED

Prince Henry the Guest of
President Roosevelt

DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE

In Honor of the Royal Visitor—President
Ident Proposes Toast to Germans
and Prince Reciprocates—Interested
In Doings of House and Senate

Washington, Feb. 24.—The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the White House last night ended the honors bestowed on the royal visitor by official Washington. The affair was on an elaborate scale and brought together a most distinguished company.

To accommodate the large number of guests the dinner table was set in the east room, the decorations of which were on the most magnificent scale ever attempted in Washington. An effective and new feature of the decorations was the electric light illumination. Several thousand little electric lights of all colors and arranged in fanciful designs, supplemented illumination from the great chandeliers. The general effect of the decorations in the dining room was pink and white. This was especially characteristic of the immense table, which was formed in the shape of a crescent, with the concave side towards the east, where President Roosevelt had his seat. Music was furnished by the Marine band, which played a number of German and American patriotic airs.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Prince Henry arrived with Admiral Evans. The prince repaired to the red room of the White House, where the guests assembled. The dinner was set for 8 o'clock and when that hour arrived the guests passed through the blue room, where the presentations were made, and thence to the east room. President Roosevelt sat at the head of the table, with Prince Henry on his right. On his left was Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador.

During the dinner the president proposed the health of the German emperor and the German people, saying: "We admire their great past and great future and we wish them all possible success in the future. May the bonds of friendship between the two peoples ever grow stronger."

Following the toast of the president to the German emperor, Prince Henry, addressing himself to the president, proposed a toast to him and the people of the United States, accompanying it with an expression of good will and a hope for the continuation of friendly relations between the German and American nations.

The president then proposed the health of Prince Henry in these words: "In the name of the American people I greet you and extend to you our warmest welcome and the assurance of our heartiest good will."

Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt were not present at any portion of the evening's festivities, the company being limited entirely to gentlemen.

After the dinner the guests repaired to the parlors, where they engaged in social conversation. The prince conversed freely with the company, many of whom he had not during the day. At 10:30 o'clock the party dispersed, the prince leaving, directly for the railroad station, where his special train awaited him. A troop of cavalry and a squadron of police acted as escort to the station and saw him safely aboard the train, which left at midnight for New York.

The visit of Prince Henry and his suite to the capital yesterday afternoon must have been not only a gratifying experience to the royal visitor, on account of the warm and friendly reception he received at the White House and the senate, and the opportunity it afforded him of meeting the leaders of both houses personally, but it must have been an extremely interesting experience as well.

The prince not only saw the houses of the American parliament at work, but in the senate he witnessed one of those intensely dramatic moments which come in that body occasionally, at the conclusion of a great debate.

The prince and his party arrived at the eastern entrance of the Capitol at 4 o'clock. They were met at the door leading into the rotunda by a committee from the house having the arrangements for the prince's reception in charge. Brief cordial greetings having been extended, the prince and his party were guided through solid walls of people packed in the rotunda and statutory hall to the room of Speaker Henderson. Here the speaker greeted the prince with a warm handshake as Mr. Hunt presented "His Royal Highness."

General Henderson invited the prince to be seated while the German ambassador made the other introductions, then in a few words welcomed him.

The prince thanked the speaker for his courtesy and without further ceremony the party proceeded to the gallery of the house, walking on the marble stairs instead of using the elevator. An impressive sight met the gaze of the prince as he reached the threshold. The surrounding galleries were crowded to the doors and below on the floor the members sat at their desks. His appearance at the door of the gallery caused an enthusiastic demonstration. No member had his left general figure been framed in the doorway than a spontaneous outburst of applause swept floor and gallery.

The prince paused, smiled through his blonde beard, and acknowledged

the greetings with a slight bow. Then he descended to the place reserved for him in the front row of the gallery. Instantly every eye was upon him, but he seemed perfectly oblivious to the fact that he was on exhibition at close range.

Mr. Gilbert of Kentucky was addressing the house at the time on the Philippine question, although the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was under consideration. Prince Henry seemed interested, listening attentively for several minutes to what Mr. Gilbert had to say. He appeared to be pleased at the hearty applause which followed the statement of the Kentucky member that the "Anglo-Saxon and German races are one."

Mr. Hunt briefly explained to the prince the working of the cumbersome legislative machinery in practice in the consideration of appropriation bills. The party remained about ten minutes in the gallery and then descended to the ways and means committee room, where a reception was held. The demonstration as the prince left the gallery was even more enthusiastic than when he entered. A number of members rose to their feet and cheered.

The house adjourned to afford the members an opportunity to meet the prince personally. The reception was very informal. The members formed a line and were presided by Mr. Hunt. Practically the entire membership of the house took advantage of the chance to meet the prince. Several of the members had their children with them and one or two were accompanied by their wives.

Just as the reception was concluded the senate committee appeared, and, after being presented, escorted the prince and his party to the senate. In crossing to the other end of the Capitol the party again moved through a dense mass of people congregated in the rotunda, and there was much hand-clapping as he passed.

The prince was interested in everything, remarking upon the polished marble columns in the rotunda, the great historical paintings in the rotunda and the frescoed in the corridors. Through the marble room in the rear of the senate he was escorted to the newly-fitted chamber of the vice president and there Senator Frye, president pro tem of the senate, greeted him and the members of his suite. No formal remarks were made on either side.

The prince's first view of the senate of the United States hardly could have been more dramatic and thrilling. The chamber was brilliantly illuminated from above, the overhanging galleries were thronged to suffocation, every senator was in his seat, the sides of the chamber were fringed with representatives drawn thither by news of the conflict that was raging, and on the floor Mr. Bailey was hotly engaged with several of the leaders on the Republican side over the right of the two senators from South Carolina, who are in contempt of the senate, to vote on the Philippine bill. The senators on the floor and spectators in the galleries had arisen at the prince's appearance, but there was no audible demonstration.

Prince Henry watched the scene keenly as the young Texan tried the mettle first of one adversary and then of another. The two South Carolina senators, of whose encounter last Saturday the prince was fully advised, sat on the right of Mr. Bailey, with only a single chair between them. The prince glanced at them several times, but appeared to be more interested in the question of the senate than in the personality of these two opponents. For 20 minutes he sat completely engrossed by the scene before him. At last Ambassador von Holck suggested that it was time to go. Senator Frye interrupted the scene with a tap of his gavel. The senators immediately stood up while the people in the galleries cheered their victory. Then as the prince ascended the steps and stood for an instant looking his acknowledgments etc. he took his departure the galleries broke into applause. It had been the intention of the senate to give the prince an informal reception such as he received at the house end of the Capitol. But in the excitement attending the proceedings on the floor the arrangement was not carried out.

The prince departed through the main door, the senators remaining on their feet until he disappeared. He was then joined by his suite and repaired to the east door, where the carriages were waiting. The plaza at the time was filled with people, who cheered as the prince was driven hurriedly away, accompanied by his cavalry escort.

Getting Acquainted With Us
Berlin, Feb. 25. The narratives of the reception of Prince Henry at New York cover one and two pages in the principal German newspapers. No foreign event has ever been reported in the German press with such detail as the welcome of New York to the brother of the emperor. Everybody here is pleased thereat. The editorial articles on this subject are without exception kindly. America is seemingly a rediscovery for most of these periodicals, judging from the space given up to elementary discourses on American characteristics, history and commercial expansion.

Betrays Feeling of Pique
Paris, Feb. 25. The visit of Prince Henry to the United States is attracting attention here, and there is a time of irony in the newspaper comments. The Temps says: "This time it is not the iron glove, but the hand in the glove of silk and velvet that Prince Henry stretches out. It is somewhat significant that the Washington birthday fetes passed almost unperceived amid the brilliancy of the reception of the prince, who represents one of the monarchies of old Europe. The great republic is launched in the very midst of the international peace, and no longer has time to devote itself to the jealous and almost exclusive worship of the glorious memories of its history."

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 25. Ex-President Grover Cleveland has returned to Princeton after having spent 10 days hunting ducks along the coast of Virginia. He appears to be in good health.

His Subterfuge
The patient was very talkative, and the doctor thought the consultation would never end. Finally he requested the lady to put out her tongue, and silence reigned while the doctor went on writing. When he had finished the prescription, he handed it to her and, reaching for his hat, started for the door.

"But, doctor," reproachfully exclaimed the lady, "you have not looked at my tongue yet!"

"That is all right," calmly responded the doctor, "I only wanted to finish the prescription."—New York Times

RAILWAY TRUST WINS

Federal Government Will Not Interfere in Northern Securities

Washington, Feb. 25.—The United States supreme court yesterday delivered its opinion in the case of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities company, an application of the state to file a bill of complaint in that court. The motion for leave to file the bill was denied on the ground that this court is without jurisdiction.

This is the case in which the state of Minnesota made an effort to secure the intervention of the supreme court to prevent the merging of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern companies by injunction.

By the creation of the Northern Securities company it was intended to pool the interests and merge the management of the Northern Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Great Northern systems, the latter itself a consolidation of many lines. This combination of parallel and hither-to competing lines aroused much opposition in the country which they serve, and the ingenious legal method of neutralizing hostile state law by creating the stock-holding corporation under the laws of another state added to the interest. The state of Minnesota led in the fight against the merger and Governor Van Sant called upon governors of all other states traversed by its railroads and having laws which, like those of Minnesota, forbid the consolidation of parallel and competing railroads, to join the fight. This resulted in a meeting at which it was determined that the state of Minnesota should press the fight against the merger in the supreme court.

This bill was the result. It was filed by State Attorney General Douglas of Minnesota Jan. 7 last, and was a document of about 10,000 words.

Will Continue the Fight

St. Paul, Feb. 25. Governor Van Sant gave the following brief statement to The Associated Press: "It cannot be stated positively what will be the method of procedure until the text of the supreme court on the question of jurisdiction is known. The state will proceed in some manner at once and extend every means in its power to enforce its laws and protect its rights."

Incubator of Strike Broken

Barcelona, Feb. 25. The mayor places the number of persons who have been killed during the rioting since Feb. 17 at 25. The number of wounded cannot be estimated. The lion masters have compromised with their employees. There are 37 undischarged vessels in the harbor. The majority of the newspapers reprinted yesterday, the comparisons resuming work in the old conditions. The workers in many factories also resumed their occupations when the authorities promised them protection.

Wouldn't Work on Holiday

Jersey City, Feb. 25. About 300 men employed by the Trading Iron Works company struck yesterday because they were not paid on Washington's birthday. The company posted notices that a process of law had been made it necessary that work be continued on Saturday. All but 11 men stayed from the works to observe the holiday, but called for their pay in the afternoon. The company decided not to pay them until Monday. The men did not appear and the works were closed.

Social Democrats Included

Buffalo, Feb. 25. Bishop Quigley of Buffalo has issued a letter addressed to the priests of his diocese, denouncing the teachings of social democracy and anarchy. Roman Catholics are commanded to renounce the doctrines on pain of deprivation of the sacrament. In case of persistence in following their teachings the supreme penalty of excommunication will be inflicted.

Crew's Fate Unknown

Atlantic City, Feb. 25. In wreckage washed ashore at the Long Beach life saving station, about 18 miles north of this place, is the main-board of the large Mary Whitridge, which the life savers believe was wrecked on Saturday. Nothing is known of the crew of the large. The Mary Whitridge left Norfolk on Feb. 15 with a cargo of coal for New Bedford, Mass.

Insurgents Gaining Ground

Willemstad, Feb. 25. In spite of the bulletins of victories over the insurgents, published by the Venezuelan government, advances from Caracas indicate that the revolution is gaining ground daily. New uprisings are reported in almost all parts of the country, notably on the Colombian frontier and in the vicinity of Barcelona.

Victim of Infuriated Bull

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Brother Telephones, 30 years old, a member of the order of Carmelite Fathers at the monastery across the river, on the Canadian side, was gored to death by a bull. A board tightly grasped in his hands showed that he had made a brave effort to defend himself.

Hunting Trip Ended

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 25. Ex-President Grover Cleveland has returned to Princeton after having spent 10 days hunting ducks along the coast of Virginia. He appears to be in good health.

His Subterfuge

The patient was very talkative, and the doctor thought the consultation would never end. Finally he requested the lady to put out her tongue, and silence reigned while the doctor went on writing. When he had finished the prescription, he handed it to her and, reaching for his hat, started for the door.

"But, doctor," reproachfully exclaimed the lady, "you have not looked at my tongue yet!"

"That is all right," calmly responded the doctor, "I only wanted to finish the prescription."—New York Times

CHOICE MISCELLANY

The Extent of Our Railroads.

From a little wooden track line along the Lackawanna creek, where the first locomotive in the country had its trial in 1825, the railroad systems of the United States have grown in seventy-three years to a network of rails which, straightened out, would make a single track extending eight times around the world. Visualize this eightfold girdle. Beside it a new track is progressing twelve miles a day on the ninth circuit. On every five mile stretch is a locomotive with a train of eight cars. There are five men at work for every mile and 240 new men coming to work every day. The road carries more tonnage than all the ships on all the seas together with the railroads of the busiest half of Europe. From the lines that make up the imaginary manifold belt one wage earner out of every fifteen in the country, directly or indirectly, secures a living for himself and his dependents, if not as a fireman or a conductor or a superintendent, then as a locomotive builder or a steel worker or even one of the lumbermen engaged in leveling down the 3,000 square miles of timber employed every year for ties.—World's Work.

Wasps In War.

Richard Harding Davis relates this incident, which happened while he was acting as correspondent during the English-Ber war:

A regiment of Scottish highlanders noted for their bravery in action during the heat of one battle were suddenly seen to break ranks and run in all directions. The officers as well shared in the stampede and apparently made no attempts to urge the men under their command. Their behavior was a surprise to everybody on the field, and after the battle was over the colonel of the regiment was summoned before General Roberts.

"What the devil was the matter with your regiment?" asked "Bobs."

"Well," replied the colonel, "there is not a man in the regiment afraid of a Dutchman's bullet, but we were steering into a field literally infested with wasps' nests, and, you know, general, we were all in kilts and with bare legs."—New York Times.

Birds Without Brains.

It is a very common idea that if the brain of an animal is completely destroyed it will die or if it lives it remains in a "comatose" condition. An ingenious German has cut out some pigeons' brains with care, given the wound time to heal and shown that the birds can run about, fly, measure a distance, eat, go to sleep in the dark, wake up with the light and in fine do most of the things a healthy normal pigeon can do. Only memory and the mating impulses are quite gone.—Harper's Weekly.

New York Hotels.

An idea of the abundance of hotel accommodations in New York may be had from the statement of the president of the New York Hotel Men's association that New York has become the greatest hotel center in the world. It has more hotels than London, Paris and Berlin combined. There are twice as many hotels in New York today as there were a year ago, and they are being put up by the dozen, by the score, by the hundreds, and they are reckoned the best investment there is going.

Nuggets From Georgia.

Some folks gather so much sunshine in this old world that when night comes they don't have to light candles. We can't all be millionaires, but we can be happier than lots of 'em. Don't look too high for happiness. It's frequently a lowly violet in a dusty road.

If it wasn't for Sorrow, we wouldn't know Joy when we ran against him.—Atlanta Constitution.

One Effect of It.

"She seems to be growing lopsided."

"Yes. She's been a good deal in the company of a fellow who doesn't know any better than to grab her by the arm and try to help her along by hoisting one shoulder out of plumb."—Chicago Post.

At a Fancy Ball.

She—What are you?
He—I'm an executioner, Henry VIII. period. What do you represent?
She—I'm Anne Bolcyn.
He—Well, let's go down to supper.—Puck.

Explaining It.

"Why do you call her an artist? She's sensational, but she can't act."

"I meant an artist without the final 'e'." Her sensationalism gives her wonderful drawing power."—Chicago Post.

Yonkers Men's Heads.

Yonkers—Why does a man scratch his head when he thinks?
Crismonbeak—Because he has an idea there is something in it, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

Beyond Marsden.

"And this invention that will, as you say, 'throw Marsden in the shade,' what is it?"

"A wireless piano for use in flat-houses."—Life.

Stuffy Horrible.

Wigg—What a beautiful nose she has!

Waggs—Yes, that's her squarer of attraction.—Philadelphia Record.

THE HORSES.

Silver Maker, 2:11 1/4, is dead.

Mart Demarest will train Director Joe.

Wilask, 2:11 1/4, will be raced in the fall.

The Massachusetts stake calls for \$15,000.

Another green Indiana trotter goes east for \$5,000.

Cherriton, 2:18 1/4, will be bred to Reward J., 2:10 1/4.

Star Pointer, now owned by William White, is in Kentucky.

The Ohio state fair will be held during the first week in September.

Charley Doble has leased Maple Leaf Driving park at Elmira, N. Y. He has fifteen horses in his stable.

Charandus, 2:14 1/4, trial 2:00 1/4, has been recently purchased by D. D. Draper & Son, New Bedford, Ill.

Many improvements are being made on the Harrisburg (Pa.) half mile track, and several new stables will be built early in the spring.

Both the sister of Crocuses, 2:02 1/4, and Bingen, 2:00 1/4, recently purchased by Hon. Sterling I. Holt, Indianapolis, Ind., will be bred to Rex Americus, 2:11 1/4.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

In transplanting, the roots of trees should not be allowed to get dry.

Grapevines should be planted with the crown or collar within a few inches of the surface.

Black cap raspberries must be planted with the large central bud near the surface. Deep covering destroys it.

With strawberries especially no after cultivation can entirely compensate for neglect of thorough preparation before setting out the plants.

Trees on which the leaves remain after hard frost sets in and stick to the branches in the spring may be regarded as not healthy.

In selecting fruit trees for planting take those with smooth, healthy looking bark, that have entirely shed their leaves and have plenty of small roots.

Prune peach trees in the spring, then cut off half the new wood. The fruit is borne on last year's wood, but by cutting away the excessive growth of new wood the trees become stocky.

SHORT STORIES.

The United States requires the services of about 130,000 physicians.

From 300 to 600 American sewing machines are sold in Siam each year.

The state and local boards of health of Ohio have adopted a resolution declaring against the continued use of paper money after it has become soiled from constant handling.

Wise Conclusions.

"The man that is suspicious of everybody may be wise," said Uncle Eben, "but you can't help thinking that the most of 'em' mighty 'fo' company at some time or another."—Washington Star.

In the Nursery.

Malden Aunt—Yes, child, I have had love affairs. I have quaffed the nectar of love in my youth.

Niece Lucille—But, I say, auntie, was it not a long time between drinks?

Not Very Encouraging.

Cholly—Flora told me last night I resembled her of Napoleon. What do you suppose she meant?

Joe—That you are a dead one probably.—Chelsea (Mass.) Gazette.

Came Prepared.

Mabel—Why do you wear your sword when you call on me, lieutenant?

Lieutenant—Because, my dear Miss Mabel, I am anxious to surrender myself to you.—Chicago News.

A Chicago Idyl.

"They say she has been very successful in her married life."

"Yes. She's been a good deal in the company of a fellow who doesn't know any better than to grab her by the arm and try to help her along by hoisting one shoulder out of plumb."—Chicago Post.

And There You Are.

The American who can't see American faults is a donkey, and the American who can is no American, and there you are.—Life.

Boiled Down.

Teacher—What is "don't" the abbreviation of?

Small New England Boy—Doughnut.—Judge.

The Late Brethren.

Boy can't no use fer ter set on high. At de station since 'en de train roll by. De word dey'll ax you all, fer sho. "I didn't no hear dat whistle blow? Hit gey you warnin', low en high, dat you let de train go skeetin' by? Oh, you let de train go skeetin' by!"

Dor ain't no use fer ter set on high. W'en de col' wind blow fum de frosty sky. De word dey'll ax you don, fer sho. De "didn't" you know dat w'in would blow?

Hit give you warnin' fer en nigh. W'en you sleepin' under de summer sky. But you say 'ter de warnin'. Pass me 'is!"

Dey ain't no use! But you'll have 'so' w'ay. Twel' dey call de roll at de judgment day. W'en you lambs is out on you feelin' ryan.

W'il you blame it all on de heros' w'ay? Dis word dey'll hear fum de robe en erow?

"Dis ain't no place fer ter loaf aroun'. 'Kase de elevator's gwine down!"

—Atlanta Constitution.

What He Failed to Make.

The original John Jacob Astor was asked one day what was the largest amount of money he had ever made in one transaction. This he declined to answer, but said he would tell the largest sum that he failed to make. Then he went on to relate how he, De Witt Clinton and Gouverneur Morris had planned to buy Louisiana from France and to sell it to the United States government, retaining the public domain and charging 2 1/2 per cent commission. They changed their minds, and Mr. Astor said that he lost \$30,000,000 by failing to go into the deal.

THE FASHIONS.

More than ever are waists fastened up the back and worn by the owners of graceful and slender figures.

The postillon will be attached to the back of some of the new black Eton jackets for wear during the Lenten season.

The tailor gowns for early spring will be more and more like the French rather than the English version of a typical tailor suit.

Gowns of white or opal gray broadcloth, with fur, lace and silk applique garnitures, are just now very much in evidence at all smart functions in New York, Washington and other large cities.

A feature observable in a survey of some of the spring's advance models that are now held in abeyance is that tuckling will still be used as a decoration during both the summer and spring seasons.

Round velvet hats worn by young women with handsome calling gowns are decorated with short, full ostrich plumes, out of which rises a soft feather or choi with antennae of some vivid or delicate color.

Black, which has been so popular so long, will not pass from favor in the making of spring tailor suits and demure dress gowns of peau de soie, French cashmere, failles and Muscovite silk. Two or three handsome shades of brown and gray are to be in vogue, but marked favor will be shown to green.—New York Post.

GERMAN GLEANINGS.

The women of Germany have declared open war on the beard.

The official speed for automobiles in Berlin has been fixed at nine and a half miles an hour.

Among the German cities last year Konigsberg had the highest death rate, 29.6, and Frankfurt the lowest, 17.4.

A majority of the attorneys at law in Berlin have agreed not to do any business with clients on Saturday afternoons.

Germany now has 19,000,000 more inhabitants than France, 15,000,000 more than Austria-Hungary and 22,000,000 more than Italy.

Lubeck, a free city of the German empire, has asserted its right to mint its own coins, a privilege in abeyance since 1301.

A new periodical has appeared in a suburb of Berlin. It is entitled Der Heide, and its aim is to bring back heathenism and annihilate Christianity.

The late Professor von Trietschke, the German historian, frequently called the "Macaulay of Germany," will have a statue erected to his memory in Berlin in front of the university.

It has been known for some time that the seacoast of Germany is sinking, especially in the neighborhood of Hamburg, and the exact rate for the last fifty years has now been determined to be 5 feet 9 inches.

E. W. Howe

This is a picture of an every day of the genus Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. No remedy that cures a cold in one day.

In Ice River In May.

It was the 8th of May last year before the ice jam in the great lakes was broken and marine traffic was resumed. At the lower end of Lake Huron it is estimated that the ice was fifteen miles across and extended unbroken to the foot of the lake.

It was a strange scene that greeted the dwellers along the St. Clair river during this ice jam, and every day the electric line of cars running between Detroit and Port Huron took out loads of excursionists to see the sight. The banks of the river were green with grass, and the foliage made the landscape charming. Yet the river itself was one great mass of crystal hummocks and resembled a glacier. Meanwhile the women, in summer dresses and with sunshades, gazed and gossiped on the silent crafts in mid-stream that were held by the ice. At night when the boats were illuminated it was a fairy scene on the ice.—World's Work.

Attained Their Object.

An English literary man who had taken a run through our western cities told an American friend after coming back to Cambridge that a social experience he had in Chicago staggered him a bit. He was invited to make one of a large party at an evening function.

Not exactly understanding the peculiar nature of the occasion, he made bold to ask a gentleman of his acquaintance whom he met in the dressing room of the hotel, "The object of the dinner," returned the gentleman addressed, "is to get drunk and to get drunk quick." "And I think it is only fair and proper," explained the Englishman in telling the story, "to say that this specific object was most satisfactorily and expeditiously attained."

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The original John Jacob Astor was asked one day what was the largest amount of money he had ever made in one transaction. This he declined to answer, but said he would tell the largest sum that he failed to make. Then he went on to relate how he, De Witt Clinton and Gouverneur Morris had planned to buy Louisiana from France and to sell it to the United States government, retaining the public domain and charging 2 1/2 per cent commission. They changed their minds, and Mr. Astor said that he lost \$30,000,000 by failing to go into the deal.

BY TWENTY MAJORITY

The Philippine Tariff Measure

Passes the Senate

SEDITION LAWS OPERATION

Restricted by Amendment Offered

Outside the Committee—Tillman and McLaughlin Not Allowed to Vote and a Sharp Debate Is Precipitated

Washington, Feb. 25.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate yesterday, the senate passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46 to 26, a strictly party vote. Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaughlin, the two senators from South Carolina, who on Saturday were declared by the senate to be in contempt because of their flight in the chamber, were not permitted by voice or by vote to participate in the proceedings.

We Say War Was a Blessing.
The principal guest at the celebration of Lincoln's birthday by the Lincoln club of Grand Rapids, Mich., Wu Ting Fang, said:
"I am inclined to think that the civil war, coming as it did, was not altogether a bad thing for this country. Measured by the wealth destroyed by



fire and sword and the quantity of blood spilled on the battlefield the war was an appalling calamity. But measured by the glorious results achieved, chief among which was the settlement of the slavery question, it was not an unmixed evil. Before the war slavery had been an incubus, weighing heavily upon the life and energy of the nation. It had divided the country into hostile factions. The question of slavery had to be settled before the country could enter upon the road of prosperity and peace."

Doesn't Deal With Probabilities.
Judge Advocate General Lemly is neither the prophet nor the son of a prophet, but his prominence in the Seelye case has made him a target for all sorts of questions regarding the future as well as the past. He draws his line sharply between the two.

A day or two ago a visitor dropped in to inquire as to the outcome of the Meade court martial. "Meade was acquitted," answered the judge advocate general promptly, without looking up from his work.

"How about the charges which were filed by Meade against Lauchheimer?" asked the visitor.

"That question you will have to propound to the weather bureau."

"But the weather bureau is not involved in this matter. I don't understand you."

"It deals with probabilities. I never deal with probabilities."—Cor. Pittsburg Dispatch.

An Amateur Tragedian.

Many little anecdotes are told of Charles S. Boyd, whom Governor Odell appointed to succeed Colonel Partridge as commissioner of public works. Mr. Boyd is an exceedingly popular clubman, very tall and of somewhat massive build, with a voice which at times can be made to resound through a large hall.

When Mr. Boyd is among his intimates, he is often asked to recite, and his favorite selection is the speech of Richelieu beginning, "Mark where she stands; around her form I draw the awful circle of our most holy church." Very few tragedians, Mr. Boyd's friends assert, attained the impressiveness of his delivery in this selection, and at club reunions, when he is present, the evening is not considered complete without the recitation.

She's a Peeress Now.

By the death of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, which occurred at Clonduboy, County Down, Ireland, on Feb. 12, an American girl, formerly Flora Davis of New York, becomes a peeress of the realm.

The gradual rise in rank of this New York girl is certainly a remarkable one. When she was married to Lord Dufferin



MAIRCHIONESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA. In's second son, she became Lady Blackwood. Then the oldest son of the marquis died in Africa, and she became Lady Clonduboy, countess of Ava. Now the head of the house is dead, and she becomes the marchioness.

Balfour Repulses Reporter.

A newspaper man who desired to interview the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour was, by a servant's error, shown into Mr. Balfour's study while another visitor was with him. With a foolish want of tact the reporter tried to induce the leader of the house of commons to talk while this third person was still in the room.

"Will you," replied Mr. Balfour to a query of the newspaper man in his sweetest, gentlest manner, "be so kind as to go outside the door and close it?"

No Doubt About It.

"Bridget, what did you say to Miss Smith when she called?"
"I told her you were out this time for sure, ma'am."—Harper's Bazar.

A Plan of Growing Oats as a Main Crop After Corn.

In growing oats and clover much depends upon the soil conditions, the season and the quality of seed sown, especially of oats, remarks an Ohio farmer writer in offering the following opinions on these crops.

We hear much said in season concerning the fertilization of the wheat crop, but little, if anything, of the oat crop, which, after growing it for a succession of years, we have learned to consider of greater importance in farm crops and feeding than wheat. By tables computed from actual chemical analysis it appears that oats draw from the soil considerably more plant food than wheat, and at the same time these elements must be more closely available for the reason that the oats crop grows in a much shorter season and the weight of its demand for these foods is drawn upon a few days previous to the ripening of the grain. At this season it is usually very dry, hence causing the young clover to suffer greatly for want of available plant food, and if drought continues for a few days it is almost sure to succumb under the hot rays of the sun. In our territory the main crop of oats is grown after corn, chiefly because the crop can be sowed from ten to thirty days earlier than when the ground is to be broken. Many follow the plan of discing the surface, and although labors upon the team it is quite effective. We have always followed the plan of shallow plowing with the corn cultivator, which will do especially good work in clay or heavy soil, afterward fitting with a thorough harrowing.

The main point in following oats upon corn stubble is to guard against weeds, which are easily done by thorough cultivation before sowing and by sowing the seed with an evenness of depth in order that they may come on rapidly, with a good strong growth. If the ground be broken in spring, one can hardly do enough rolling and packing in order to preserve moisture and firm the soil so that the crop may not lodge.

Lodging of oats is almost sure to follow the filling of heads where the soil is left loose and porous, without the proper reserve of moisture to dissolve the required plant food so as to stimulate proper growth of the stalk.

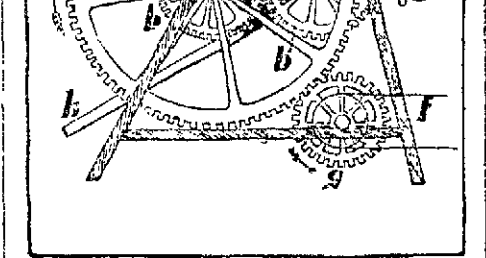
We always aim to sow oats quite deep, with a good, sharp hoed drill, and as soon as sown we roll the surface down, sowing clover seed just ahead of this work. In so doing we get the grains all at an even depth, where they sprout evenly and at the same time root well into the soil.

We hear many speak of the oat crop running out after successive sowings. This need not be so, for we seldom hear of corn or wheat deteriorating, mainly because we do something to keep the seed up to the standard. We are today growing the same variety of corn we grew fifteen years ago.

By blowing out all shriveled grains, chaff and weeds and sowing only the best, plump grains and continuing to do so from year to year there is no need of deterioration, and much will be gained thereby, for with good, clean seed the oat crop cannot help but yield an increase and net the owner good wages for his few hours' work with the fanning mill.

A Homemade Feed Mill.

I have used different kinds of feed grinders and have noticed that the feed is mostly left in cubes and different



ROLLER FEED MILL.

sized pieces with sharp edges, which does not digest as readily and easily as finely pulverized feed, such as old mill stones or the roller mills make. A very simple mill can be made with rollers that will not cost any more than the common farm grinder and still do practical work. I had one constructed which I used some time ago, writes an American Agriculturist correspondent. The rollers were composed of two inch pipe, and gearing was used from an old mower. These rollers were a little too small, but it did good work. It was run by a four horsepower. The rollers should be six inches in diameter and from eight to twenty inches long, according to the amount of power at hand and the amount of feed to be ground. In the illustration b b are the feed rollers, a the hopper, c the main drive wheels, d a device for regulating the flow of grain, e hand wheel for adjusting the feed rollers, f pinion to connect tumbling rod on power, g belt wheel if steam power is used and h discharge spout for the ground feed. There is a great advantage in a roller grinder, and that is it is geared down instead of geared up, as all other mills, and consequently will run much easier.

Agricultural Notes.

English walnut is best transplanted in the spring. The root is very soft and tender.

Professor Slingerland has given the western New York horticulturists the pleasant assurance that the canker worm and forest and tent caterpillars seem to be decreasing.

Cleaning up the roadsides costs little and means a good deal.

Polo Invasion of England.

Great interest is centered in the approaching meeting of American and English polo players. A team composed of our leading experts will appear in the celebrations incident to the coronation of Edward VII. and the plot of the British isles will be pitted against them.

The international tourney is to take place at Hurlingham, the world's most famous polo field, and from present indications the first game will be started during the last week in June. The coronation is set for June 25.



POLOBALL KLINE.

Members of the Lakewood (N. J.) team, winners last season of the championship of America, are to compose the aggregation which is to go abroad. Foxhall Kline, the best all around poloist in this country, will be captain, and under his able direction the best results are hoped for. Kline has had considerable experience in transatlantic play, having competed at Hurlingham and elsewhere several times.

The tournament is for the possession of the Westchester Country club challenge cup, now held in England. This cup was offered fifteen years ago by the Newport (R. I.) organization to the winners of a series of matches between England and America. The Hurlingham club defeated our men and carried away the trophy, valued at \$1,500. Kline is of course very anxious to bring home the cup.

Polo players from India are generally conceded to be the finest in the world, as the Indians take to the game as naturally as a duck takes to water. They have an additional advantage of being the best mounted riders seen anywhere.

American Oarsmen Abroad.

It has been learned in Philadelphia from reliable sources that at the next meeting of the Hudson river regatta stewards a motion would be placed before them advocating sending the winners of this year's contest to the great international race to be held in Ireland for Lord O'Brien's magnificent trophy. Two of Pennsylvania's most prominent alumni favor this idea, and if Thomas Leath, the head of Pennsylvania's rowing committee, will not lay the motion before the meeting it will be done through another channel.

No far as Pennsylvania is concerned, she will not send an undergraduate crew abroad this season unless Cornell also will do the same. Both these colleges are too anxious to put forth their very strongest crews at Poughkeepsie to think of sending an eight over the water. But if the Hudson river regatta stewards should decide to send the winners of the regatta to the Irish race every crew in the regatta would have a double incentive to win out.

The idea is very feasible, as it would be a simple matter to raise the money for such a trip from the students and alumni of the colleges which take part in the regatta. The financial end of the trip would cause no trouble, and all that would be necessary to carry out the plan would be to shift the date of the regatta forward a week or ten days.

The Goulds Like Dogs.

Edwin Gould has just purchased a champion prize winning bulldog and proposes to exhibit him at all the bench shows. The animal is a thoroughbred and has won many prizes both in this country and abroad. Frank J. Gould has presented his sister, Miss Helen Miller Gould, with one of his twenty-five hundred dollar champion St. Bernard pups. Another Gould dog was given to Miss Wheeler, daughter of General Joe Wheeler.

Crescens' Get In Kentucky.

Two colts by the champion trotter, Crescens, will be trained in the blue grass this year. One of them is wintering at Walnut Hill stock farm and is owned by R. H. Plant of Macon, Ga. The other colt is at the Lexington track and in a trial last fall trotted a quarter in better than thirty-six seconds. He is in W. H. Freeman's stable.

Borah's Rivals.

Borah's rivals divide honors for the record for four-year-old trotting geldings with John Nolan at 2:08 and for five-year-old geldings with Lord Derby at 2:07.

Tenney as a Coach.

Fred Tenney, the crack Boston player, has been selected as coach for the Tufts college baseball team next season.

Tempting Providence.

"No, thanks," said the sad faced man when he was asked to join a convivial party. "The fact is I don't drink. Found I couldn't afford it, so I swore off. A number of years ago I lived in the west. I was doing well and had a bank account that I was proud of. Seeing a chance to double my money, I decided to draw it out. The day was a warm one, and, becoming thirsty, I stopped to take a glass of something cool. I didn't waste more than five minutes and was soon in the line at the paying teller's window. The party ahead of me received his money, and I was showing my check through the window when the teller pulled it down and announced that the bank had suspended payment. I believe that the receiver declared a dividend a year or so later, but the amount was so small that I never bothered to collect mine. It was a pretty expensive drink for me."

"Do I understand, sir," said a Kentuckian who was present, "that you took that drink alone?"
"Certainly."

"It was the judgment of heaven, sir," remarked the Kentuckian solemnly.—Detroit Free Press.

CHURCHMEN.

The Rev. J. E. Rankin, who is president of the Howard university, founded by General O. O. Howard, has been connected with that institution since 1893 and its president for twelve years.

The Rev. Henry A. Sullivan, rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston, administrators to the spiritual wants of the largest congregation in New England, his parishioners numbering between 8,000 and 9,000.

While Dean Farrar was conducting services in Canterbury cathedral the other afternoon he stooped to adjust his spectacles and, losing his balance, fell down the steps from his stall. He struck his head, which bled profusely. The injury is not serious.

General Brooke's drink is strong coffee. He never smokes.

Marcenas E. Benton, the Missouri congressman, has made two trips around the world.

Former President Cleveland is not so fleshy as he was, his sickness having pulled him down a bit.

It seems peculiarly true of great railroad men that they "work their way up." Frederick D. Underwood, who is elected for the Northern Pacific presidency, began as a brakeman on the St. Paul.

Postmaster A. L. Carter of Orange Courthouse, Va., was one of Mosby's men who were reported to have been killed at Front Royal during the civil war, and his name appears on the monument at that place in honor of the dead Confederates.

Henry Post of Gillman, Ill., recently purchased a tract of land in Stone county, Mo., and obtained an abstract of title dated June 18, 1793. A favorable opinion was attached as to the validity of the title, signed by Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate.

Emile Walthaefel, the popular waltz writer, though an old man of eighty, still composes a remarkable amount of dance music, his compositions already amounting to over 800 published. He is said to have a piano in every room of his magnificent home in Paris.

Professor Thomas J. See, U. S. N., the astronomer in charge of the great equatorial of the United States Naval observatory, has been elected to membership in the Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung and to the Societe Mathematique de France, two leading European societies of mathematicians.

At Reading, Pa., recently John A. Rigg was elected president of sixty-two corporations. It is a question whether any other man in the country is at the head of so many different corporations. Mr. Rigg is a self made man, having risen to the presidency of many street railway companies and other corporations from the ranks of the street car company's employees.

Music Hall.

F. W. HARTFORD, - - - MANAGER.

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 25th. Thursday Evening, Feb. 27th

Mr. Wm. A. Brady's "Greatest Comedy Success of the Times"

Special Production, CHARLES FROHMAN

PRESENTS WM. H. CRANE

In the Dramatization of Westcott's Novel, David Harum

Original Cast, Settings, Properties, Etc., as Seen in New York and Boston.

PRICES: 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Saturday morning, Feb. 25th.

By LOTTIE BLAIR PARKER. Elaborated by JOS. R. GRISMER

AS PLAYED — 500 Times in New York City, 250 Times in Philadelphia, 350 Times in Boston, 250 Times in Chicago.

"The Play That Touches The Heart."

Endorsed by Press, Public, Pulpit.

Prices — 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Saturday morning, Feb. 25th.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, - - - MANAGER.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 26th.

BEST PLAY AND COM'ANY OF THE YEAR,

CHARLES COGHAN'S GREATEST WORK.

GERTRUDE COGHAN

MASTERPIECE OF DRAMATIC FICTION AND STAGECRAFT.

AND A COMPANY OF ESTABLISHED ARTISTS IN

HER LADYSHIP.

A Modern Society Comedy Drama of the Period, written especially for GERTRUDE COGHAN by her father, one of the most brilliant writers of his time. A Play Replete with brilliant Epigrams, Irresistible Wit, and Tell it as Story of Absorbing Interest in a Refined and Elegant Manner.

Undoubtedly the Dramatic and Social Event of the Season.

THE STANDARD BY WHICH FUTURE DRAMATIC ATTRACTIONS WILL BE JUDGED.

USUAL PRICES WILL PREVAIL.

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Monday, Feb. 26th.

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 26, 1901.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head, connecting for Exeter and Newburyport, at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7:30 a. m., 8:55 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:03 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 6:10 a. m., 7:30 a. m. and 10:35 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head at 9:10 and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.
Up Islington Street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05. Last car each night runs to car barn only. Running time to Plains, 12 minutes.

Christian Shore Line.
Leave Market Square for B. & M. Station and Christian Shore at 6:25 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and half hourly until 10:05 p. m., and at 10:35 and 11:05.
Returning—Leave Corner Bartholomew and Morning Streets at 6:10 a. m., 6:50, 7:20 and half-hourly until 9:50 p. m., and at 10:20 and 10:50.
*Omitted Sundays.
**Saturdays only.

W. T. Perkins, D. J. Flanders, Supt. G. P. & T. A.

CHECKLIST NOTICE.

The Board of Registrars of Voters for the City of Portsmouth hereby give notice that they will be in session at the Common Council chamber at City Hall in said city on the following dates, viz: January 31st, February 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, 28th, and March 4th, 1902, at the following hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 p. m. and 7:30 to 9 p. m., for the purpose of making up and correcting the Check Lists of the several wards in said city, to be used at the city election to be held March 11th, 1902.

The said Board will also be in session at the same place on election day, March 11th, 1902, from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 4 p. m., for the purpose of granting certificates to those legal voters whose names are omitted from the lists.

Voters must bear in mind that it is their personal duty to see that their names are on the lists, by presenting themselves at some meeting of this board.

LORENZO T. BURNHAM, Chairman
HERBERT B. DOW, Clerk.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

OFFICERS.

FRANK JONES, President.
JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President.
ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.
JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.
JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.
FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WILCHESTER, Executive Committee.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER

SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

ALSO

Reading and Wilkesbarre Coals.

Best Preparation Obtainable In This City.

137 MARKET ST.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In Effect October 14, 1901.)

Leave Portsmouth
For Boston—3:50, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28, p. m. Sunday, 3:50, 8:00, a. m., 2:21, 5:00, p. m.
For Portland—9:55, 10:45, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:50, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45, a. m., 8:55, p. m.
For Wells Beach—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.
For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55, a. m., 2:45, 5:22, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, a. m.
For North Conway—9:55, a. m., 2:45, p. m.
For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Rochester—9:45, 9:55, a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Dover—4:50, 9:45, a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:52, p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:48, a. m., 8:57, p. m.
For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53, a. m., 5:00, p. m. Sunday, 8:00, a. m., 5:00, p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth
Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:45, p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00, a. m., 6:40, 7:00, p. m.
Leave Portland—2:00, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00, p. m. Sunday, 2:00, a. m., 12:45, p. m.
Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 3:50, 6:25, p. m. Sunday, 7:00, a. m.
Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00, a. m., 4:05, 6:29, p. m.
Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24, a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20, p. m. Sunday, 7:30, a. m., 9:25, p. m.
Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50, a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 6:16, p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06, a. m., 8:09, p. m.
Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21, p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12, a. m., 8:15, p. m.
Leave Greenland—9:35, a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27, p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 12:18, a. m., 8:20, p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations or Manchester, Concord and Intermediate stations:
Portsmouth—8:30, a. m., 12:45, 5:25, p. m.
Greenland Village—8:39, a. m., 12:54, 5:33, p. m.
Rockingham Junction—9:07, a. m., 1:07, 5:58, p. m.
Epping—9:22, a. m., 1:21, 6:14, p. m.
Raymond—9:32, a. m., 1:22, 6:25, p. m.

Returning leave
Concord—7:45, 10:25, a. m., 3:30, p. m.
Manchester—8:32, 11:10, a. m., 4:20, p. m.
Raymond—9:10, 11:48, a. m., 5:02, p. m.
Epping—9:22, a. m., 12:00, m., 5:15, p. m.
Rockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:17, 5:56, p. m.
Greenland Village—10:01, a. m., 12:23, 6:08, p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

U. S. NAVY FERRY LAUNCH NO. 132

GOVERNMENT BOAT, FOR GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.
Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays, 10:07, a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 12:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CEMETERY LOTS C

THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Terms \$1.00 per year, when paid in advance.
Single copies 5 cents. A month, 50 cents. Delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

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HERALD PUBLISHING CO.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone 21-3.
F. W. HARTFORD,
B. M. TILTON,
Editors and Proprietors.

(Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office second class mail matter.)

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1902.

General Weyler now has a fight on his hands worthy of his fiercest ambitions.

The hens have it all their own way. There can be no such thing as an imitation egg.

The English in South Africa might do well to post a few "look out for the kopek" signs.

Mr. Wellington seems bent on distinguishing himself by a large repertory of swan songs.

Of course every American citizen is one of nature's noblemen. But let us try not to be snobbish about it.

Prince Henry will doubtless have the good sense not to believe half that he reads in censure or in praise of himself.

It would be very presumptuous for the Bulgarians to attempt to collect interest on the ransom from the date of the original demand.

The manner of Millionaire Rice's death shows how history repeats itself. The worst traits of the Burgias appear to have survived in this twentieth century murder.

President Roosevelt is not likely to be much disturbed by the fact that his display of interest concerning a big railway combination affects the stock market. That is the stock market's business.

Marconi says that he will obviate any difficulty in maintaining secrecy in wireless telegraphy. All that is necessary is to mention any objection to Signor Marconi and he will see to it that it is removed.

The talk of having the national government interest itself in physical culture is almost as remarkable as the achievement of the impatient Texan who introduced a bill in the legislature to make it legal to open a jack-pot with a pair of tens.

This is a free country with an intensely democratic spirit, and a set in indifference to the smile of royalty. But a large number of people will be very much pleased to have their names in the list of those who are permitted to occupy the same room with Prince Henry.

RUSSIA AND CHINA MUST EXPLAIN.

Secretary Hay's note to China and Russia, protesting against the proposed Manchurian compact, is a sharp reminder of Russia's pledges concerning Manchuria and of the terms and the meaning of the protocol of peace, which guarantees the open door of trade in all parts of the Chinese empire and which burdens China with certain international money obligations. The note is dated February 1, showing that it was written prior to the announcement of the British Japanese alliance, and it must be read in connection with that agreement, with the objects of which it is in precise harmony. Thus the identical note to China and Russia serves, in relation to the status of Manchuria, as a notification that the alliance between England and Japan includes in effect the United States as well. There is no reason why it should not likewise include Germany, whose interests are as seriously menaced by any partitioning policy as are those of the other powers mentioned. France cannot be considered in this connection, owing to her relations with Russia. The effect of the American note upon Russia is yet to be seen. Apparently there can be no successful dodging of its propositions which are plainly stated. The proposed grant of exclusive mining, railroad and other privileges in Manchuria to Russia would absolutely close that province to the other powers, making it virtually a Russian territory, guarded by high trade barriers. This is clearly hostile to the agreement which Russia, in common with other governments, made at Peking with China. Each party to that agreement is bound to observe the rights of all others. Russia cannot plead a right to take advantage of China's violation of the peace pact. Secretary Hay's note is calculated to clear the atmosphere and to force Russia's hand. It is couched in a serious vein, as befits the issue of the occasion. It asks for "the earnest consideration" by Russia and China of its representations, confident that "they will give due weight to its importance, and that they will relieve the just and natural anxiety of the United States." There can be no mis-

taking this language, and there is no reason to fear that the government at St. Petersburg, to which it is in reality addressed, will find any excuse in regard to its meaning other than what appears on the surface. In its frankness, directness, vigor and boldness it is another case of "shut sleeves diplomacy," such as has on previous occasions secured satisfactory results in short order.

BIGGEST IN THE WORLD.

It Will Be the Government Printing Office.

If the shade of Herr Gutenberg could come back to earth when the completed, and room through that establishment, he would note a few changes in the art of which he is the father. The biggest printing shop in the world will be established under the roof of the mammoth building now nearing completion on North Capitol street in Washington.

The printing bills of Uncle Sam are enormous. He is a great promoter of publicity. He drives thousands of men day and night to turn out millions of copies of every kind of printed document from a single leaflet to a fifty-volume set of four-page books. He publishes a daily journal during a portion of the year. He loads entire cars with bulky documents and ships them thousands of miles to ultimately gladden the heart of the ragman. He runs a bindery and turns out marvels of leather and satin coverings. He has an illustrating department and makes maps and beautiful half-tone pictures. And all of this work has been done heretofore in a ramshackle old shop, so shabby that every workman has kept one eye on his case and the other on the nearest exit. But there will be no cause for criticism in the new building. It will be a marvel of convenience, safety and equipment. Everything that science and art have produced in the printing business since Herr Gutenberg started the ball rolling will be there found. Herr Gutenberg's shade might not understand it all, but he would doubtless approve the results.

BITS OF FEMININITY.

Silk embroidered buttons are a novel feature of the new shirtwaists, and they come in all colors to match the material.

Narrow bands of black or white velvet set with steel nail heads or beads, or the very effective bands of gold wire set with turquoise or coral beads make excellent straps and decorations for stocks.

In Paris, the dressmakers are using tiny buttons no larger than spaghetti, generously made of black silk. These combined with a certain flat backed silk braid, make a fashionable trimming.

Velvet gowns, black and colored, are having a tremendous popularity, and vary from the most gorgeous silk velvet to the liberty and domestic velveteens, which look quite as pretty and cozy better.

It is no uncommon thing now to see the fashionable ladies at the smart restaurants dining and supping without hats. A single rose or a wreath of leaves or rosebuds is worn.—Des Moines Free Press.

CANNOT VOTE.

President Pro Tem Frye of United States Senate Orders Names of the South Carolina Senators Not to Be Called by Clerk—Tillman to Fight Ruling.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the senate, gave directions to the clerks of the senate today that the names of Senator Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina must not be called on roll calls until further notice.

This fixes the status of the senators, who are practically suspended from all senatorial functions. Senator Tillman will not accept the decision that he is not to be allowed to vote.

When the roll is called he will rise in his place and demand the right to vote and present a formal protest against the denial of a state the right to vote in the senate.

INSURANCE RATES GO UP.

At last the long expected advance in the rates for fire insurance throughout the country has been decided upon, the great fires at Waterbury and Paterson having expedited the step.

At a largely attended meeting of the insurance companies in New York, the proceedings of which were conducted in the strictest secrecy, resolutions were passed providing for an advance of 25 per cent. and upward in the rates throughout the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of New York city and its immediate environments.

So far as New England is concerned, were it not for the Waterbury, Conn., Manchester, N. H., and other serious fires. It is possible that it might have escaped the general advance, for the companies on the whole made money. But the 25 per cent. advance will be put into effect just as soon as the New England insurance exchange can complete the arrangements.

Way Down East has been here before. Those who saw it then will be present again this evening.



WAY DOWN EAST TONIGHT.

Welcome news indeed is the announcement that Way Down East will be seen at Music hall this Tuesday evening. This is the same great play by Lottie Blair Parker, elaborated by Joseph L. Crismer, that created a decided sensation in New York where it remained for nearly two years. It will be given in this city under the personal direction of Mr. William Brady with a sterling cast, careful attention to details, handsome scenery, and with all the



A Scene in Way Down East.

realism that evinced its success everywhere. It has been said by many that Way Down East is the most superior play of its character that has yet been written, principally because of its one great touch of nature and teaches a happy amusing and instructive lesson. All classes of people among them thousands who seldom visit a theatre, have become warm partisans of Way Down East. It is full of delightful little episodes. One discloses the

run of over five months in New York City. The company which is a large one consists of over thirty people and over a carload of scenery. The tour is under the direction of William A. Brady.

FOR WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The fame of Miss Gertrude Coghlan's presentation of Her Ladyship



Gertrude Coghlan.

pride that underlies a mother's love for her son. The young man is in love with a girl whom his fond parents believe is an earnest, utterly unworthy and whom she berates for encouraging her. The girl retorts that not only had she not encouraged him, but she had refused to marry him. The mother's pride is in arms in an instant and she becomes all the more indignant because the girl has had the bad taste not to fall in love with her son. Another even funnier incident is shown on the part of an arbitrary, strong-willed old New Hampshire squire who brings together

has preceded her and the consequence will undoubtedly be one of the largest audiences of the season at Music hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26th. While Miss Coghlan's impersonation of "Jockey Sharp" in Thackeray's Vanity Fair established her as an artist of fine attachments, her present role is said to reveal her in an even stronger light, proving her to be possessed of a versatility of which few players nowadays, when specialists dominate art as well as business, can boast. Miss Coghlan has undoubtedly a rosy future.

WORMS

Hundreds of Children and adults have worms. They are not dangerous, but they are very annoying. They cause indigestion, loss of appetite, and general weakness. They are also a source of embarrassment. True's Pin Worm Elixir is the best remedy. It is a pure, sweet, and pleasant liquid. It kills the worms and cures the disease. It is sold everywhere.

TRUE'S PIN WORM ELIXIR

DAVID HARUM, THURSDAY EVENING.

When the curtain rises at Music hall on Thursday night the audience will get a view of a little bit of Homeville, N. Y. At one side of the road is a bank building and opposite it is a pretty little cottage with its veranda covered with old-fashioned vines and its yard filled with geraniums. Sweet Williams, posies and other flowers.

A little in the background is a big barn and a horse trough. The bank is the one operated by David Harum. The house belongs to Aunt Polly Dixbee and the barn is Harum's property. Needless to say the play is David Harum, a dramatization of the popular book. Much interest has been taken in the production of the play and its audience. Thursday evening will undoubtedly test the capacity of the house. Mr. Crane's popularity is strong and the desire to see him as Harum has grown ever since it was announced that Charles Frohman had secured him for the play. The work is in three acts and all of its scenes are laid in Homeville, N. Y. The production to make will be the same as that which ran so long in New York and which has just come from an engagement of nearly two months in Boston.

THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

The Village Postmaster, one of the most successful plays of the past decade, which met with such an extraordinary degree of popular favor in New York during its long run of 227 nights at the 14th street theatre, and again in Chicago where it ran for 125 nights during the past season to the biggest business in the history of the Great Northern theatre, will visit this city and be seen at Music hall on Wednesday, March 12th.

A delightful characteristic of The Village Postmaster is the quaint costumes of forty odd years ago and the beautiful stage pictures true to life and nature in every style. The scenes of The Village Postmaster are laid in a quiet New Hampshire town in 1852. The characters are those that can be found in any New England town today. The best part of The Postmaster, that wins the audience, affords it unusual enjoyment and makes it depart with a feeling that it can return again for more, cannot be described. The audience just sits and laughs and admires and enjoys itself hugely at the succession of picturesque surprises that are rolled off. Simplicity and realism are the crowning features of the production, which moreover abound in humor with just sufficient pathos to heighten, by contrast, the effect.

The same big production will be seen here, as given in New York and Chicago, as the company carries all the scenery and properties required. An excellent company will be seen, including many of the original cast.

IN EFFECT MARCH 3.

Portsmouth, N. H. Jan. 30, 1902. We, the undersigned merchants of Portsmouth hereby agree to close our places of business at 6 p. m., every day except Saturday, the night preceding a holiday and the week preceding the Christmas holidays.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.
ORREN BRADDON & SON.
C. B. SIMPSON.
C. F. DUNCAN.
F. W. KNIGHT.
JOHN GRIFFIN.
H. C. HEWITT & SON.
PETTIGREW BROS.
M. P. ALKON.
W. H. FAY.
J. F. BERRY.
L. GERBER.

The above closing will go into effect on March 3, 1902.

PRINCES OF 'KHEM.

Cairo palace, No. 15, Princes of Khem, will observe its anniversary at Pythian hall on Thursday next by an initiation of candidates and one of the most sumptuous banquets ever given by this order. On the invitation committee are Arthur Johnson, Charles Hanscom and James E. Harold. This committee has authority to invite all former members of the order. On the supper committee which has given a free hand as to expenditures are Frank Pike, Charles C. B. Allen and William P. Gardner.

PLANT SYSTEM MILEAGE.

One thousand mile books of the Plant System of Railways good from Washington to Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Thomasville, Jacksonville, Tampa, Albany, Brunswick and all intermediate points. Rate \$25 each. On sale at office of J. A. Farnsworth, Eastern Passenger Agent, No. 230 Broadway, New York.

BOSTON AND MAINE DIVIDEND.

Boston and Maine directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of three-fourths per cent. on common stock payable April 1, to stock of record March 1.

MUSIC HALL.

W. Hartford Manager

Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
March 3d and 4th.

Singing And Jesting As Of Yore,
"Weaving into the dull gray warp of life bright scenes and glad p'aces."

Portsmouth
Athletic Club
Minstrels.

75—PERFORMERS—75
12—END MEN—12
12—MUSICIANS—12
12—BALLADISTS—12
30—CHORUS SINGERS—30

Grand Vaudeville Olio

INTRODUCING
COOPER AND JUNPER, Afro-American Entertainers.
MR. C. H. WILSON, Necromancer.
EDNA M. BUBLEY, Male Impersonator.
5—HUGHES FAMILY—5. Singing and Daring Comedians, and the Southern Song Singer, "CHLOE," assisted by P. A. C. Double Sextette.

A PERFORMANCE AS UP-TO-DATE AS WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

REGULAR PRICES.

27 seats go on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Friday morning, Feb. 25, 11 a. m. Not more than ten tickets to one purchaser.

MUSIC HALL.

TICKETS FOR
Gertrude Coghlan

"HER LADYSHIP"

ARE NOW ON SALE.

One of the strongest attractions ever booked at Music Hall.

OLIVER W. HAM,
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
AND
Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Haver street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Baynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

CUTLER'S SEA VIEW,

HAJTON BEACH.

Where you get the famous FISH DINNERS.

Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.

JOHN CUTLER, Proprietor

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement
400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT
has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works.

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

factory, which tells the story of the superior quality of this cigar.

The Havana tobacco now being used in its make up is the finest grown in Cuba.

ALL DEALERS.
R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. R.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—Willis B. Mathes, P. C.; Robert M. Herrick, N. C.; Allison L. Phinney, V. C.; Charles C. Charlson, H. P.; Fred Helsner, V. H.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; Charles W. Hanscom, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George P. Knight, S. H.

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The Herald has all the latest news.

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

The Majority's Latest Outrage
In the House—Prosperity
"Made by a Trust"—Men
and Matters in the Capital

(Special Washington Letter.)

THE Republicans in the house, with their brutal majority, are undoubtedly traveling the pace that kills. For instance, they brought in an ironclad rule railroad the bill to repeal the Spanish war taxes, involving \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000 a year, allowing only about eight hours for debate and absolutely refusing even one minute for amendment. Such an outrage has rarely been perpetrated in any legislative body of the world. The minority, under the lead of Richardson of Tennessee and Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic members of the rules committee, made a splendid but unavailing fight against this latest act of Republican despotism, which has a tendency to still further degrade the house of representatives. Unavailing fight, did I say? It may be of some avail in rousing the country to a realizing sense of the high handed methods practiced by the Republicans. It is surely high time for them to be aroused.

When Hon. John Dalzell of Pittsburg, representative in chief of the Republican house machine, had jammed his rule through, Mr. Richardson astounded the Republicans by asking unanimous consent that the tax reduction bill be voted on at once, saying pointedly that Democrats would rather have two minutes for amendment than eight hours for debate, which under the rule would not change one syllable of the bill. Ah, then and there were hurrying to and fro and rapid scurrying about among the Republicans and laying of heads together. The white locks of Hon. Seneca E. Payne covered the bald pate of "Uncle Joe" Cannon as he whispered in the ear of the venerable Sucker, General Grosvenor's snowy whiskers nearly smothered Colonel Hepburn of Iowa as the two veterans conferred. They couldn't understand what Richardson's great coup meant except that they realized in a dazed way that the Tennessee had made a masterly flank movement and that if political capital is to come of the tax reduction bill it would inure to the benefit of the Democrats.

When Richardson made his amazing request, Mr. Speaker Henderson seemed nonplused, but there wasn't anything for him to do except to submit it to the house, which was done amid silence that was painful. They do say that some of his remarks in private to his lieutenants were far—very far—from being complimentary.

A Memorable Feb. 17.
The bill carried by unanimous vote on roll call.

That, in brief, is the history of Richardson's great coup. The 17th of February will be a memorable day in the history of the Fifty-seventh congress.

Richardson's performance accentuated the tyrannical conduct of the Republican majority as perhaps nothing else would have done.

Democrats wanted to amend the bill, so as to cut down the tariff on trusts, made articles, but the Republicans would not have it so. That's precisely what they were afraid of.

They even whipped Babcock of Wisconsin into line to vote for the rule, though his bill cutting the tariff rates on articles made by the steel trust was to have been one of the amendments if amendment had been permitted. His poor and limping excuse was that the tax reduction bill ought to be passed and that he would call his bill up at a more convenient season, well knowing that the Republican bosses will never permit him to get it up as a separate measure. He thereby threw away his one chance of having his bill considered. If he had helped defeat the rule, he could have offered his bill as an amendment, but his heart failed him. Poor Bab! He is not a howling success as a reformer.

Mr. Hay of Virginia did not overstate the case when he said: "The adoption of this rule means the humiliation of every member on this floor. By this rule we take away from this house its rightful functions and its constitutional power. We are bound and gagged and forced into accepting the action of a bare majority of one of a committee upon a question of vital import to the country."

Mr. Dall of Texas said: "Every one who is informed knows that the object of this rule is to prevent the hand of taxation from being laid upon the sugar trust, the steel trust and other bloated corporations. The action of Mr. Reed in counting a quorum was to dispatch public business. The object of this rule is to prevent a fair and proper consideration by the house of representatives of pending legislation."

Samples of Prosperity.
It is constantly and vociferously asserted by Republican spellbinders that prosperity is universal, but once in awhile a news item gets into the papers which has a tendency to contradict these assertions. For example, the Boston papers recently reported that there was held a large and angry meeting of the stockholders of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton company of Salem, Mass., at which it was discovered that the company lost \$25,000 the last half of last year, and the stockholders wanted to know why it was thus and why they had not received

their dividends as usual. Mirabile dictu! The explanation was that the loss and skipping of dividends were occasioned by a falling off in the oriental trade! Why, mess my stars, we have had it thumped into our nogginns for three years that this oriental trade is to make us all rich beyond the dreams of avarice! And, lo, already it is falling off!

We are frequently told that every man in the United States who wants work can get it and that if any man is idle it is entirely his own fault. This cannot be true, for the Boston Advertiser has this editorial in a recent issue:

"The number of applicants for clerical positions in this city is immensely greater than the number of positions to be filled at present. One reason for this is that during the last few months there have been a good many business changes in the way of consolidations. Another reason is that boys and girls from the public schools are applying for such work and will do it far more cheaply than the old clerks. The latter are thrown out of their places and find, to their surprise, that there is no demand for their services. They haunt the employment offices day after day and week after week, but they would be wiser to try some other line of work if they are not too old to make the change."

Now, it is generally conceded that anything seen in a Boston paper is true. The foregoing editorial not only states the unpalatable fact that the number of applicants for clerical positions is immensely in excess of the number of positions, but gives the reason—consolidation of business concerns; in other words, trusts—which furnishes much food for reflection.

Look Out, Cummins!
Governor A. B. Cummins of Iowa is a brilliant, aggressive and ambitious young man, but if he does not look out he will be black-listed and turned out of the Republican party. He is following the dangerous example of the parrot whose neck was wrong for talking too much. He has been "swinging around the circle" as Andrew Johnson, at Kansas City, Mo., he said some very unorthodox things when viewed from a Republican standpoint. For instance, he declares against duties on articles manufactured by a monopoly! Why, bless my soul, that's that heresy, Democratic heresy! Surely that will cause strained relations between him and the Iowa delegation in congress, who are whole hog tariff shouters and advocates. Cummins thinks congress should reduce the tariff on Cuban sugar and ratify the reciprocity with France. Evidently he has not heard of the White House confab between President Roosevelt, Mr. Speaker Henderson, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Senator Allison, General Charles Henry Grosvenor and other Republican big game hunters, in which it was solemnly decided after two hours of parleying that there should be no reciprocity and no favors shown to Cuba, which confab is likely to become famous and from which the downfall of the Republican party may be dated by the historian of the times in which we live. Governor Cummins should wake up, or he will be counted among the Babcock recalcitrants and be marked for slaughter.

What a deceptive old humbug the Republican party is anyway! All their papers and orators eulogize Blaine as a brilliant leader and McKinley as an infallible guide and then go and do precisely what Blaine and McKinley condemned, and vice versa.

Open Door For Chinese.
Not the least of the stupendous evils of the Philippine propaganda is this: It has increased the difficulties of our attitude toward Chinese exclusion many fold. When we annexed the Hawaiian Islands, we took to our palpitating bosoms about 25,000 Chinese coolies at one time. When we bought the Philippines, we took in about 1,750,000 more Chinese. Unfortunately in 1897 the supreme court of the United States rendered a decision declaring a Chinese child born of Chinese parents domiciled in this country for any other than diplomatic purposes to be an American citizen. Any one can see with half an eye how the plot thickens. If the court finally decides that the inhabitants of our insular possessions are citizens, then congress cannot pass a law that will hold water restraining or curtailing the power of free locomotion. Consequently the laboring people of America are decidedly uneasy as to the Chinese situation, as well they may be.

Sees the Handwriting on the Wall.
Homer sometimes nods. Ditto The Globe-Democrat. It thinks that the next congress will have 357 representatives, the same number as the present congress. The G.-D. should wake up. By the new apportionment law passed last year the next house will contain 398 representatives. So the G.-D. missed it only by thirty-one.

That, however, is a small matter. A long editorial in which the mistake occurs contains much more important statements. It sounds the alarm that the Republicans will not have as easy sledding in carrying the congressional

elections in 1902 as they had in 1898, when they had a majority of only thirteen. Evidently The G.-D. sees the handwriting on the wall. It, however, falls to give the interpretation, which is that "the Republican party has been weighed in the balance and found wanting," sadly wanting.

A General Order's Exceptions.

Evidently Senator Henry Cabot Lodge believes that there is no use in being the favorite courier at the White House without securing favors for his family. This is demonstrated by the fact that he has prevented his sailor brother-in-law, Captain Charles E. Davis, from being sent to sea. Senator Lodge succeeded in that caper the very day that President Roosevelt issued his drastic order declaring that no influence shall be exerted by any official of the government for the benefit of any person serving under the government. Clearly sometimes Teddy's words are to be construed in a Pickwickian sense.

Nobody can blame Henry Cabot for helping his brother-in-law to a snug and soft berth on land. It is so much more unpleasant and unsafe to go to sea, don't you know. But Lodge's success in breaking through the presidential order will embolden other senators with kinfolk to attempt the same performance.

Practical Statesmanship.
The Democratic minority in the senate is making a splendid and aggressive fight on the Philippine question, stringing it on the Philippine tariff bill.

The Washington Post, independent and ably edited, recognizes that on the Philippine tariff bill the Democrats stand to enlist the sympathy of American voters, for it begins an elaborate editorial on "Practical Statesmanship" with this suggestive sentence: "The division of Republican sentiment in congress on the Philippine tariff question opens the way for Democratic senators and representatives to make a creditable and possibly a greatly useful exhibition of real statesmanship." Then after stating the various pending propositions as to the rates of that bill The Post adds: "Here, then, is the chance for Democratic senators to make a record on which they can safely appeal to the common sense of the country." They are, daily and hourly appealing in every way they can not only to the common sense of the country, but also to its conscience.

Pap or a Riot.

The devil has broken loose, not in Georgia this time, but among the Republican spoilsmen in congress, most of whom vaunt themselves as civil service reformers, but who, down in the bottom of their hearts, hate it most thoroughly. The trouble with the spoilsmen aforesaid is that Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow of Kansas, whose own official seal is not glued on for keeps—not if Senator J. Ralph Burton can lift it—has informed them that fourth class postmasters will hereafter not be removed indiscriminately where they have rendered faithful and intelligent service. Worst of all, Bristow is said to be speaking for Postmaster General Payne, and he in turn is supposed to be speaking for the president. The situation is exasperating for the Republican postmasters. They are in about the shearer-robbed-of-her-cubs frame of mind and will rend and tear Bristow, Payne and even Teddy if they get a chance. They will have pap or they will start a riot of the good old sort. Good thing for Democrats.

Republicans Should Muzzle Hoor.

If the jaxoes do not summarily muzzle Senator George Frisbie Hoar, the venerable statesman, savant and orator from the old Bay State, he will make many enemies for our policy of "benevolent assimilation" in the Philippines. Recently the senator blurted out the following rather warm language:

"When Governor Taft says that the people are enjoying American freedom and at the same time he promulgates a law that makes it a penitentiary offense to read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, I confess I am very little impressed by his judgment and very profoundly impressed by his edict."

Now, be it remembered that it was not some untamed senator from the wild and woolly west or from the tropic south who gave utterance to the foregoing "treasonable" words, but the almost octogenarian senator who occupies the seat of Charles Sumner in the house of the conscript fathers. He comes from a cold climate, has passed the day when the blood is hot and is an original Republican.

Fitzgerald's Poker Story.

Representative Fitzgerald of Brooklyn was "the baby" of the last congress. He no longer enjoys that honor, as at present there are at least two younger members, Lever of South Carolina, and Peeny of Chicago. Fitz is a bright and aggressive young man. He possesses a rich vein of humor, which he works occasionally. He tells with great gusto the following story of a poker game which he witnessed in Oklahoma:

"I'll be blamed if I play in any game like this!" shouted one of the players, jumping to his feet and throwing down his cards.

"What's the matter?" asked the other four players in chorus.

"Somebody's stolen a jack of hearts off my knave!"

An examination of the player's cards showed that he had jacks up, and the old jack would have given him a full house.

Champ Clark

CHILDREN'S EYES.

How We Injure the Sight of Our Little Ones.

"A child's eyes are frightened, and it is only for a few moments that it should look at anything nearer than seventy-one yards," says Harvey Sutherland in Ainslee's. "And yet from the time it begins to take notice we are forever trying to get it to see things close to it, playthings, our own foolish faces and I don't know what not. The day after it is weaned we start in to teach it to read. As soon as ever we can we pack it off to kindergarten, there to be instructed in the health giving arts of braiding colored paper and working at such tasks as would make a grown person's eyes ache. Then we send it to public school.

I have seen public school buildings in New York city that the builder ought to go to state prison for—dark, insanitary holes. We put the child in the public school and tell it to sit right still with its pose in a book and be nice and not make a noise, when we know that its nature clamors to run and play and jump and balloon so as to grow up to be made of meat and not of putty. In some public schools the great truth that play is a wicked waste of time has been recognized to the extent of abolishing even the stilly fifteen minutes' recess doled out in most instances. When there are playgrounds, they are neatly paved with artificial stone and almost big enough to swing a cat in. Sometimes the playground is in a nice dark cellar, where the toilet room is.

"But the child may play after school hours. Oh, bless your heart, we have fixed that all right—home work. We give them home work to addle their brains over by artificial light. And if the child is a girl we plan how we can make her suffer the most prolonged agony possible in her adult life. We choose the critical time and set her at the piano. Paper can be cut to play better than she ever will, but that isn't it. We want to come as near as possible to killing her without actually doing so. No, your hour isn't up yet, Dorothy. You march right back and don't you come out of that parlor again till you have practiced a full hour. Do you hear me?"

"We keep the poor little things up till all hours, excite them with novels and theaters, feed them on stimulating and relatively nutritious foods and encourage them to poison themselves with candy, crunched and gulped down before the cane sugar has been digested in the mouth. We give them coffee and tea to set their nerves on a twitter. Good Lord, what don't we do to kill them? We act like a pack of fools, we parents, and if any of our young ones live to be twenty, are tolerably sound of mind, aren't sick more than half the time and have at least seven teeth that don't ache it is more by good luck than good judgment. Is it any wonder that the eyes suffer along with the rest of the body?"

"But most of all it is the crazy notion that the child's mind is developed by reading that is to blame for what we call the degeneracy of the eye. Observing and comparing are what develop the mind, but you can't beat that into a teacher's head. One of them told me the other day how much better the schools were in Germany than in this country. Little children there, she said, do sums in long division much faster than American children. I wanted to smother her. They keep the German children in school almost all the waking day, and the barbarous type they print books in increases the shortsightedness from 25 per cent in the lower grades to 60 and even 70 per cent in the upper grades. No wonder Germans are so prone to suicide!"

Witty Dr. Buckley.

One of the many friends of Dr. James H. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, was telling stories the other day of that gentleman's ready wit. At the last session of the New York east conference Dr. Buckley was on his feet every minute or two to discover some phase of a question or to make a witty remark.

On one occasion a minister was speaking of Wesleyan university. "That university," said he, "on the right or left bank of the Connecticut—what is it?" "That depends," replied Dr. Buckley, "whether you are going up or down the river."

One minister took exception to the frequency with which Dr. Buckley addressed the conference. He said, "The young men always vote as the doctor talks, and it isn't fair." After a long tribute to Dr. Buckley's intelligence the man sat down. Dr. Buckley was on his feet in an instant to say, "This man has been talking on only two subjects, 'himself' and 'myself,' and I am heartily sick of both of them." The doctor won his point and talked as long and as often as he pleased.—New York Mail and Express.

Thirteen at Table.

The widespread superstition concerning the unlucky thirteen at table, according to which one of the number is doomed to soon die, doubtless has its origin in the fact that at the last supper there were that many persons assembled at the table with our Lord. In that instance Judas Iscariot was the one who gave up his life, not, however, from any superstitious notion regarding the number in question, but from remorse at his dastardly betrayal of his Lord and Master.

The Teeth Were a Success.

Some months ago one of the dental surgeons at Guy's hospital, in London, fitted a reservist, who was going to South Africa, with some artificial teeth in accordance with the present regulations. On his return the other day the reservist thanked him with these words: "They was just rate, those teeth, sir. Lots of the fellows wanted to borrow 'em!"

IT CURED HER.

The Prescription That Was Given by a Famous Physician.

Some years ago a lady, who tells the story herself, went to consult a famous physician about her health. She was a woman of nervous temperament, whose troubles—and she had had many—had worried and excited her to such a pitch that the strain threatened her physical strength and even her reason. She gave the doctor a list of her symptoms and answered his questions only to be astonished at his brief prescription at the end: "Madam, what you need is to read your Bible more."

"But, doctor," began the bewildered patient.

"Go home and read your Bible an hour a day," the great man reiterated, with kindly authority. "Then come back to me a month from today." And he bowed her out without a possibility of further protest.

At first his patient was inclined to be angry. Then she reflected that at least the prescription was not an expensive one. Besides, it certainly had been a long time since she had read the Bible regularly, she reflected, with a pang of conscience. Worldly cares had crowded out prayer and Bible study for years, and though she would have resented being called an irreligious woman, she had undoubtedly become a most careless Christian. She went home and set herself conscientiously to try the physician's remedy.

In one month she went back to his office. "Well," he said, smiling as he looked at her face, "I see you are an obedient patient and have taken my prescription faithfully. Do you feel as if you needed any other medicine now?"

"No, doctor, I don't," she said honestly. "I feel like a different person—I hope I am a different person. But how did you know that was just what I needed?"

For answer the famous physician turned to his desk. There, worn and marked, lay an open Bible.

"Madam," he said, with deep earnestness, "if I were to omit my daily reading of this book I should lose my greatest source of strength and skill. I never go to an operation without reading my Bible. I never attend a distressing case without finding help in its pages. Your case called not for medicine, but for sources of peace and strength outside your own mind, and I showed you my own prescription, and I knew it would cure."

"Yet I confess, doctor," said his patient, "that I came very near not taking it."

"Very few are willing to try it, I find," said the physician, smiling again. "But there are many, many cases in my practice where it would work wonders if they only would take it."

This is a true story. The doctor died only a little while ago, but his prescription remains. It will do no one any harm to try it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How Book Buying Has Increased.

Formerly the buying of a book was a matter of considerable importance. It was felt to be a bit of extravagance, an expenditure which was easily avoidable. Books could be borrowed or taken from a library. They were pleasant things to have about. They gave an air of refinement and intelligence to a room or a house. But it was easy to get along without them. People bought tickets for a concert, a lecture, for the opera or the theater, and thought it entirely legitimate to spend a little money for recreation and refreshment. When these same people thought of buying a book which cost no more than a single ticket to a concert and not half as much as a ticket to an opera, they hesitated. They were not in the habit of buying books and they were in the habit of buying tickets of all kinds of entertainments; that was the difference. Now people have formed the habit both of reading and buying books. It does not seem to them any more extravagant to pay a dollar or a dollar and a quarter for a novel than for a concert ticket.—Hawthorne W. Marble in Ladies Home Journal.

A Joke on a Bishop.

Dr. Edward King, the venerated and saintly bishop of Lincoln, in England, is now much advanced in years and somewhat infirm. Recently he has been visiting Bourne-mouth for his health, and T. P. O'Connor in his M. A. P. tells the following story of the venerable prelate's visit to that seaside health resort: After resting for some time one afternoon on a seat on the parade the bishop desired to move, but, owing to his age and infirmities, found some difficulty in rising. A kind hearted little girl of the town noticed his trouble and ran up, saying, "Oh, let me help you."

The good bishop beamed upon the child with one of his sweetest smiles, and the smile of the bishop is very sweet indeed. "You are a dear little maiden," he said, "but I do not think you are strong enough."

"Why, bless you, sir," was the reply, "I've often helped up daddy when he was a sight worse drunk than you are!"

DISHORNING STOCK.

Caustic Potash Treatment of the Young Horns in High Favor.

A common method now to do away with the horns of stock is to prevent their growth by the use of chemicals on the calf. This seems to have had its beginning about the year 1890 and immediately grew in favor. The Maryland station seems to prefer this method to cutting or clipping the horns and has the following to say about it:

It is quickly and easily done. It is comparatively painless, causes no nervous shock, and it is done at a time when there is no milk flow to injure. The ordinary method is to use a stick of caustic soda or caustic potash when the button or small horn can first be felt. Clip the hair from over the button with a pair of scissors, wet the end of the stick of caustic with saliva and rub the skin over the horn vigorously. The operation requires about two minutes. The work can be done very easily by one man—in fact, as easily as two can do it. The best age at which to perform this operation is as soon as the button or young horn can be felt with the finger. This is usually when the calf is about a week old. But it can be done with perfect success up until the time the calf is a month old or even older if the operator is careful to make a thorough application. It is better to use the caustic on the calves when they are young enough to insure that the operation will be effective, and this age is from three days to three weeks.

In our work at this station we have used the stick caustic potash or caustic soda entirely, and in its use we necessarily handle it with care, not allowing it to come in contact with the fingers, as it has a burning or corroding effect and will take off the skin very quickly. This can be prevented by simply wrapping the end of the stick in a piece of paper to serve as a handle. In applying the caustic to the head it is well not to allow the spot to become too moist, as it will run down the side of the head, making a sore, removing the hair and leaving a scar which may show, and then there is danger of it running into the eye, which would certainly cause blindness. It would be well to have some water standing close by, so that the caustic could be dipped into it a couple of times during the application. In using the caustic thorough rubbing is necessary, and insufficient rubbing caused many failures. It is well to rub until the skin over the horn comes

off.

"Yet I confess, doctor," said his patient, "that I came very near not taking it."

"Very few are willing to try it, I find," said the physician, smiling again. "But there are many, many cases in my practice where it would work wonders if they only would take it."

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Alma-Tadema.

Str. Laurence Alma-Tadema, who celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday recently, is the third artist from Holland who has been honored by an English knighthood. The others were Rubens and Van Dyke. Sir Laurence, who has a keen sense of humor, is fond of telling a story bearing on his own knighthood. Shortly after he received the honor he and Lady Alma-Tadema gave an "at home." Everybody present was congratulating them, and one lady was very profuse. "Oh, dear Sir Laurence," she said, "I am awfully glad to hear of the honor you have received. I suppose now that you are knighted you will give up painting and live like a gentleman."

FARM AND GARDEN

POULTRY FOR SHIPMENT.

Points of General Interest in Dressing and Packing.

In the poultry industry, as in every other, effective marketing is an important feature and one too often overlooked. The Canadian experiment stations have devoted considerable attention to the poultry industry. Special efforts have been made to learn the regular habits of the British market. In a recent report of the Canadian commission of agriculture and dairying he makes of dressing, packing and shipping poultry for British markets is discussed. Some of the directions for shipping turkeys seem of general application. Among the principal points are the following:

Packed turkeys are regarded as merchandise and should be packed for twenty-four hours to empty



FIG. 1. Method of tying up legs, pushing head under wing and hanging turkey: A, front view; B, side view.

bowel and intestines. The fermentation of food in the crops and intestines will rotty up the birds. Give a small quantity of water just before killing. Kill by wringing the neck and not by killing a sticking.

One dealer says the easiest and best mode of killing is by the dislocation of the neck. This manner of killing is generally adopted by the English and continental porters.

The method of killing turkeys in New York is also recommended. It is as follows: The bird is hung up by the legs, the wings being crossed to prevent strapping. Next it is given a sharp blow on the back of the head with a stout piece of wood, which renders it insensible. The knife is then inserted into the roof of the mouth so as to pierce the brain, cutting it along the entire length. The bird is left hanging by the legs for a few minutes to allow the blood to drain out. Pluck at once, while still warm.

Twist the wings on the back of the bird (Fig. 2). A string, which, however, should not encircle the body, may be used to keep them in place. As soon as the feathers are off hang the bird up by the feet to cool. Do not lay it down or hang it by the head. The blood should drain toward the head and become congealed there. One dealer says

to lay the birds on their breasts on a setting board, pressing the rumps square, letting the heads hang down until the body is set, when the birds will always retain their plump shape. Cleanliness is necessary. The feet and legs of the birds should be clean also. The legs of the dressed birds are often tied up as shown in Fig. 1. If the birds are to be displayed in a shop, the head should be pushed up under the wing.

The birds should be thoroughly cooled, not frozen, and they should be cold through and through before being packed in cases. Pack in the wings of a turkey on the back. Any one case of nearly the same weight, graded to within two pounds. In no case should any bird be lighter than the lightest weight or heavier than the heaviest weight marked on the package.

Spread a small quantity of wood pulp or dry, clean straw in the bottom of the case. Put paper on the bottom and top of the birds to keep them clean. A small quantity of wood pulp or dry, clean straw may be put on top directly under the cover. Pack the birds with heads down, with heads at one side. Put from twelve to twenty-four birds in a case. Every case should be packed quite full and close to prevent damage during transit. Do not export any old, tough birds. Every bird should show a good, plump, white, broad breast.

Opinions differ in the United States regarding the practice of drawing poultry before marketing, and it seems desirable to suit the demands of the market to which shipment is made.

FIG. 2. Method of twisting the wings of a turkey on the back.

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER



now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

C. E. BOYNTON,
BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS OF
Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton
16 Bow Street Portsmouth

Gray & Prime
DELIVER
COAL
IN BAGS
NO DUST NO NOISE
111 Market St. Telephone 24.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH

Home Shoeing in all its branches. Particular attention given to interfering and over-reaching horses.

Ship Work, Carriage and Tool Work of all kinds promptly attended to.

Stone Tool Sharpening a Specialty.

NO. 118 MARKET ST.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, FEBRUARY 25.

SUN RISES.....6:37 MOON RISES.....10:34 P. M.
SUN SETS.....5:28 MOON SETS.....10:10 A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY.....11:01 FULL SEA.....10:30 P. M.

Last Quarter, March 25, 5h. 30m., morning, E.
New Moon, March 26, 9h. 50m., evening, W.
First Quarter, March 28, 5h. 12m., evening, E.
Full Moon, March 29, 10h. 21m., evening, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Forecast for New England: Tuesday, rain in the southern portions, fair in the northern sections, with fresh northeasterly winds increasing in force on Wednesday.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

TUESDAY FEB. 25, 1902.

CITY BRIEFS.

Sleighting is on the wane. P. A. C. Minstrels March 3d and 4th.

Smelt fishing is very poor at Great Bay at present.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 24 Congress street.

Eight lodgers stopped at the police station on Monday evening.

The awning at the old Globe Grocery company is being torn down today.

There were one hundred and forty nine arrivals at the Kearsarge house last week.

A much needed sidewalk has been made on the south side of the north pond bridge.

A new roof is being placed on the ambulance house at the rear of the police station.

Choir Musicale tonight by the Court street church choir. 7:45 p. m.

Surveying was again commenced at Freeman's Point this Tuesday morning for the new paper mill.

The sleighting is pretty rough outside the city limits and the farmers are changing back into wheels.

The P. A. C. Minstrels March 3d and 4th at Music hall, will undoubtedly tax the capacity of that house.

Diphtheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas Electric Oil. At any drug store.

The republican majority caucus will be held at the old Court house Saturday from four till eight p. m.

The P. A. C. Minstrels give a performance on a more pretentious scale than any social organization in New England.

Music lessons on Violin, Cornet, Mandolin and Banjo. R. L. Reinwald. Bandmaster U. S. Naval Band, 6 Court street.

There will be a monthly business meeting of the Epworth League at the Methodist vestry on Thursday evening.

Pimples, blotches and other spring troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—the most effective of all spring medicines.

The republican city committee meets this evening to talk over the mayoralty situation and other matters of interest.

What's the secret of happy, vigorous health? Simply using Hood's Sarsaparilla—strong and active. Burdock Blood Bitters does it.

Regular meeting of Storer Relief Corps, No. 6, on Wednesday evening will be held at half past six o'clock. Members will please bring cake.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church will meet on Wednesday evening with Mrs. Charles Jenness of State street.

Mr. Patrick Kane, the popular vocalist, will sing one of the song successes of the season at the P. A. C. Minstrel performances March 3rd and 4th.

A slight accident to a freight train at Westbrook Monday forenoon, necessitated the sending out of the usual weeking train and full crew from this city.

There will be a public installation of officers of Olivet commandery, No. 236, at Pierce hall on Tuesday evening, March 18. A very pleasing program is promised.

Scald head is an excema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The musical features of the P. A. C. Minstrels have always commanded favorably with those of professional organizations. This season that department is stronger by far than ever before.

Civil Engineer Lee Treadwell of the dry dock contractors, has just been awarded through C. A. Snow & Co., the Washington patent solicitors, a patent on a machine for delivering comminuted solids.

The stable for the ambulance is having a peaked roof placed upon it. The extra space gained will be used for the storage of hay and is being built by Councilman Kiernan.

During the storm of last Monday the lobster fishermen of this vicinity and the Isles of Shoals suffered a severe loss. Their nets and other materials were totally destroyed by the storm and carried out to sea.

The work of the double sextet in the P. A. C. Minstrels, March 3rd and 4th, will be especially fine. This team includes a majority of Portsmouth's most popular and best vocalists and is under the direction of Mr. Ralph S. Parker.

PENSION SYSTEM.

For Benefit of Employees Who Have Faithfully Served the Company.

Further evidence of the progressive policy which has made the Lackawanna railroad so conspicuous among our leading railways is found in the announcement made yesterday by its management that a pension system for the benefit of employees who have faithfully served the company would be placed into effect March 1st. The adoption of a pension department has been favored by President Truesdale almost from his identification with that company in 1899, and the plan which has just been adopted by the board of managers of the Lackawanna has been the subject of a careful and prolonged examination and study on his part, with a view to incorporating therein the best features of those methods which have been in effect with large corporations, together with such provisions as were necessary to meet the conditions applying particularly to the Lackawanna railroad.

Under this system any employee engaged for twenty-five years in any capacity in the operation of the railroad proper, who has faithfully performed his duties, is to be retired at sixty-five years of age, and receive, after his honorable retirement, a monthly allowance dependent in amount upon his pay and length of service.

The fund from which such payments will be made will be regularly appropriated each year by the company, employees not being required at any time to pay anything either for the support of the pension system or to add to the fund from which benefits will be made. To meet pension claims during the remainder of the year 1902, an appropriation of \$50,000 has been made, an amount as large in proportion to the number of employees as has been set aside by any other large corporation which has established the pension system.

Any employee actively engaged for twenty-five years in the railroad department of the Lackawanna railroad, within the operation of the pension system, and his time of service will be computed from the time he began work upon the Lackawanna railroad proper or any of its branches. The amount of pension will depend upon two conditions, the number of years the person has served the company, and the amount of his average regular monthly pay for the ten years preceding his retirement. If, for instance, the average monthly pay for the ten years preceding retirement has equaled \$50 per month, and the employee has been in the company's service thirty years, his pension will be \$18 per month, an amount equal to one per cent. per year, for thirty years of an average monthly salary of \$90. The pension board has also provided in case a faithful employee has received injuries which totally incapacitate him from his regular or other avocations, to consider his case, award a pension, if it is considered merited, and fix the time during which said pension shall be paid.

Retirements under the pension fund will be voluntary and involuntary, that is, all employees sixty-five years of age and over will be considered as having attained the maximum age limit for active service, and will be retired and placed upon the pension fund, provided they have been twenty-five or more years in the company's service, while those whose ages range from sixty to sixty-four years inclusive, and who in the opinion of the pension board have become physically disqualified or otherwise permanently incapacitated after twenty-five or more years of service may be either voluntarily or by decision of the board retired and pensioned.

In computing service, it will be reckoned from the date since which the employee has been continually in the service, except leave of absence, suspension or dismissal, followed by reinstatement within one year, or temporary lay-off on account of reduction in force when unattended by other employment, will not be considered as a break in the continuity of service. Persons who leave the service thereby relinquish all claim to the benefit of the pension allowed.

This pension system has been adopted by the Lackawanna railroad," said one of the officials who was active in arranging the details of the plan, "in the interests both of the men and the service. The company's benefits consists for most part in the added efficiency of service naturally consequent upon the employment of younger and more active men in the stead of those whose age has rendered their retirement beneficial, both to themselves and the service, also in establishing more fully the spirit of co-operation and of mutual interest of the employer and employee, thereby contributing unity of effort and uniformity of action which is essential to the successful management and conduct of a great railway company. From the standpoint of the men, it is primarily intended as giving assurance to faithful employees that, after a certain period of service, and when they are attaining an age where they are not so well adapted for the performance of their work, they shall have provision for their future support. Nothing is so satisfactory to the average employee as to feel, especially now, that the demands for superior quality of service are constantly increasing, that after spending his active life in the railroad service, and by reason of age or other disability he is unable to measure up to the standards formerly set, and when he is fully as formerly to the requirements of his work, he has the assurance that his employer has made generous and assured provision for his future.

"Employees eligible to retirement will not receive the pension allowance as a favor, nor as a charitable act on the part of the company. They will be in a position to consider themselves the recipients of a permanent annuity earned by years of faithful, efficient and loyal service."

The board of officers selected to administer the affairs of the pension department, under the direction of the president of the company, are: General Superintendent T. E. Clarke, General Auditor C. C. Post, Chief Engineer W. C. McFarlin, Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery T. D. Lloyd, and Traffic Manager B. D. Caldwell.

PERSONALS.

John Yarwood has gone to Boston for a few days.

W. E. Marvin, Esq., was in Exeter on business Monday.

Miss Lou Hunter of Boston is the guest of friends in this city.

Mrs. Daniel Brooks of Broad street is the guest of friends in Boston.

Miss Mabel Tenney of Newmarket is visiting friends on Bridge street.

Miss Etta Smith of State street goes to New York today on business.

Mrs. E. P. Kimball is the guest of her son, Edward P. Kimball, in New York.

George Magoon has returned from Boston and other Massachusetts cities.

Miss Grace Rowell of Worcester, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. Floyd Middleton of Kittery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bryon Paul will return from San Juan, Port Rico, the middle of March.

Miss Belle Fernald of Greenfield, Mass., formerly of this city, is passing a week in town.

Mrs. Emma Ward and son, Sherman, from New Haven, are visiting relatives and friends.

Col. James Hartwell is the guest of Miss Ollie Goodwin of South Berwick, Me., for several days.

Mrs. Sarah Dodge of Maplewood avenue, who has been ill some time, remains about the same.

Mrs. Alfred Gooding has issued invitations for a tea on Wednesday afternoon from four to six.

Miss Hortense Smith of Bangor, Me., is the guest of Miss Gertrude Cotton of Islington street.

Mrs. Nellie Elwell of Manchester is the guest of her cousin, Miss Nellie Walden of Franklin street.

Harry Winn of Myrtle avenue has returned from a visit to Dover where he has been the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moat entertained their friends at their residence on Middle street on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Odom of Bennett street, who have been passing some time in York, have returned home.

Mrs. Alexander Blibrick of Franklin Falls is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thurley of Cabot street.

Mrs. Mary Montgomery Brackett of Boston is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Abbie Montgomery of Middle street.

Miss Mildred Trefethen has secured a position as bookkeeper with Henry Pevsner & Son, and assumes her duties at once.

Patrick Harvey has returned home from a trip in Colorado, where he went to benefit his health and is much improved.

Miss Marie Sinclair, who has been visiting friends in this city, has returned to her studies at North Hampton, Mass.

Mrs. Susanna Brown, who has been visiting relatives in this city for several weeks, has returned to her home in Hanover.

Messrs Taylor and Nix of New York, auditors for the Frank Jones Brewing company are here, going over the yearly accounts.

The many friends of Miss Ethel Frothingham will be pleased to hear that she is able to be out again, after a two months' illness.

Mrs. Peter Shen and two youngest children have arrived home from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Arthur McCabe of Roxbury, Mass.

Miss Elsie Glynn has returned to her home in this city after being the guest of her parents, Capt. John Glynn and wife of York Harbor.

Mrs. Charlotte Delaney of Halifax, who is visiting her sister, Miss M. Eliza Cheever, is confined to the house by illness as is also the latter.

J. Winslow Peirce of this city responded to the toast "Profs" at the Dartmouth Freshman banquet at Hotel Lenox at Boston on Friday evening.

Charles M. Clough and Ernest Meads of Boston, who passed Saturday and Sunday with the former's father, Mr. C. H. Clough, returned home Monday.

Ex-Secretary Teague of the Portsmouth Y. M. C. A. passed Saturday and Sunday here with his father, George F. Teague, and returned to his home in Worcester Monday morning.

Messrs. Daniel Mahaney, James E. Foote, Hiram Waverly and Mr. Roberts all of Maplewood farm, left this morning for Lake Winnepesaukee for a few days fishing through the ice.

Miss Emilie Swenson of Rye beach returned from Manchester on Saturday, where she had been the guest the past four weeks of Mrs. Parker Shaw and Miss Anna Burnquest of that city.

Willie Clark of Cutts street celebrated his forty-fourth birthday on Monday evening, and entertained quite a party of friends and relatives. Mr. Clarke was the recipient of quite a number of presents.

Miss Ada Buzzell of Maplewood avenue went to Boston Monday morning, where she will join a party of young ladies who sail from New York today on the Clyde liner Apache for Florida, where they will pass the month of March.

Word was received in this city on Monday saying that Mrs. Anna A. Watts, wife of Dr. Harry A. Watts, and formerly of this city, underwent a severe operation for appendicitis on Sunday, Feb. 16, at Los Angeles, California. Her many friends in this city hope for a speedy recovery.

REWARD FOR A DESERTER.

Controller's Decision in the Case of a Marine.

Controller Tracewell has decided that \$20 is the highest reward that can be paid for deserters in the Marine corps. The decision grew out of the following case:

On May 4, 1901, Private Blanchard of the marine corps deserted from the marine barracks at Washington, D. C. The commanding officer made the following offer for his return:

"A reward of thirty dollars (\$30) will be paid for his delivery at the marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C., also necessary expenses incurred in such delivery."

Mr. Mahon arrested the deserter at Memphis, Tenn., brought him to Washington and delivered him to the proper authorities, incurring an expense of \$95, for which he claims reimbursement in addition to the reward of \$30.

Mr. Tracewell says that the offer of the reward and performance of the service for which it was offered complete the contract and Mr. Mahon is clearly entitled to the reward and his actual and necessary expenses in accordance with the terms of the offer. The offer was illegal, in which case no more can be allowed than the amount authorized by law.

Mr. Tracewell says that the army regulations limit the reward to \$20 and actual expenses, costing not over \$30, a total of \$50. These regulations, however, do not govern the marine corps, which, the controller says, is controlled by navy department regulations. These fix the reward for deserters at \$20.

The controller concludes:

"In view of the foregoing statute and regulation, I am of opinion that articles 901, 902 and 903 of the navy regulations quoted apply to deserters from the marine corps at shore stations, so far as the conditions of service admit, and therefore limit the authority of the commandant in offering rewards for the return of such deserters. If specific authority is wanting, as in this case, for the return of the deserter to his station instead of his return to a vessel, the customs and usages of the navy service must prevail, and fitting the custom to the character of the service, the deserter should be returned to his station. The commanding officer in this case had no authority to offer a reward greater than \$20 for the return of the deserter or to offer to reimburse the person returning him to a greater extent than authorized by article 903. Only a reward of \$20 may therefore be paid, and reimbursement made only for such expenses as may have been fairly incurred in lodging, subsisting and transporting such deserter to place of delivery."

"As, however, the limitations above considered are matters of regulation of your department, and do not depend upon statute, it is competent for you to waive such limitations, in whole or in part, if you think it is a case proper to be excepted from the operations of the regulations. In the event of such waiver, a reward, not exceeding the amount offered, may be paid, together with such expenses incurred in the delivery of the deserter as you may deem were necessary and proper."—Washington Star.

ON THE WAY HOME.

The Amoskeag Veterans Left Washington Monday.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Amoskeag Veterans started for home Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Previous to their departure the command formed in front of the National hotel at nine o'clock when Miss Bena A. Kimball, daughter of Maj. Frank P. Kimball, was the central figure of a very interesting and pretty ceremony.

Miss Kimball was in the center of the company, between the color bearers, when Major Greene named her the "Daughter of Battalion A," the members to be her godfathers and to protect her name and honor and care for her all her life.

On the march to the station Miss Kimball carried a flag at the head of the head of the battalion, and before leaving the command was photographed from the city hall steps.

Senator Burnham walked with Major Greene in the parade. A battalion of the navy yard marines met the Veterans while they were parading on Pennsylvania avenue and gave them a salute as they passed.

The Veterans were gratefully disappointed at not seeing the prince before their departure for home, and for whom reception great preparations were being made.

There was a great crowd at the station to give the visitors a cheery parting, which included Senator Burnham, Congressman Sulloway, General Baker, former Senator Blair, Fr. Crowley and others.

The Washington's birthday exercises were of especial interest. T. Peter Burke of Manchester sang several songs, and Surgeon Dowd read a poem, perpetuating the continental uniform, which was written by Martin Sherry.

Gen. Thomas H. McKee of the Minute Men of Washington spoke on the subject of the continental uniform, and the banqueters gave him three hearty cheers.

The military band furnished selections during the evening, and the speakers called upon for brief remarks were Capt. J. A. W. Silver of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, Capt. Stancels, Representative Edwards of Montana, the Rev. W. H. Morland of Somerset, Louis Blumenthal, Professor Wood of the Smithsonian Institute spoke briefly and illustrated the voices of birds and animals.

Members of the Bijou theatre company also entertained the banqueters with songs and recitations.

The Rev. J. J. Crowley of Chicago, who is visiting in Washington, and who was at one time an assistant pastor of St. Anne's parish in Manchester, was very popular at Manchester and when he left to accept his position in the diocese of Cork, Ireland, he was the recipient of many tokens of esteem from the societies and teachers in St. Anne's parish and

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Writing Visible
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Automatic Conventions

Operation Unchange
Tabulating Rapidly
Shifting Speed
Strength Maintained
Actual Advantages

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UNDERWOOD
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LOW PRICES.



Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we lack up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions and Coverings.

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Hanover Street, Near Market.

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Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Plant System

Playing Cards.

Deck of beautifully finished playing cards, in fine gold-stamped case, sent upon receipt of twenty-five cents in silver or stamps. Address,

J. J. FARNSWORTH,
EASTERN PASS. AGENT,
290 Broadway, New York.

THOMAS McCUE.

Stone Stable, -- Fleet Street.